THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X--No. 50 PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE SOUTH.

Murder of Union Men by the Ku-Klux-Klan.

—The Memphis *Post* prints the following:—

"Democrats have now in the South two organizations; the one open the other secret; the one legitimate, the other with the sole purpose of fostering treason and perpetrating illegal outrages. It is not the secresy of this latter Democratic organization which makes it detestable; it is the fact that this is the first association known to have been formed in this country for the sole pupose of perpetrating at midnight hours, and in safety, outrages upon political opponents. Democratic leaders either wink at its outrages or pretend to doubt its existence, or commend it as controlled by discreet and excellent men. Within a short time these masked Democrats in the State of Tennessee have beaten many white and hundreds of black men; they have committed numberless robberies of arms and money; they whipped unmercifully a woman at Versailles, Rutherford county, because they suspected that she told who some of them were; they outraged a white man at Humboldt, Gibson county, and at the same place whipped a negro so that he died two days afterwards from the effects; and they searched the Memphis and Louisville train for a Memphian whom they intended to murder, but whom, luckily, they could not find; in Lincoln county they took from his bed and outraged one of its best citizens, a Senator of the State; they have lynched two men in McKenzie; they have burned school-houses in Rutherford and Wilson counties; they have forced State Representatives when going to Nashville, to travel a long distance out of their way to escape assassination; they murdered Mr. Francis, and whipped Mr. Winton almost to death, in Overton county; they threatened death to those who dared to carry a Union flag in Lawrenceburg; they strewed briars over the graves of Union soldiers in Madison county; they murdered Mr. Berdield and his porter at Franklin; they cheered when at Memphis and Brownsville; Forrest threatened to kill all white Radicals; they have driven hundreds of industrious colored men out of Maury, Giles, and adjacent counties; and they have a reign of terror in Obion, Weakly, Lincoln, and other counties."

The Frankfort (Kentucky) *Commonwealth* adds to this formidable list of outrages the following:—

"Will the *Courier* of Louisville dare to deny that an armed, drilled, and officered organization, calling themselves the 'Regulators,' has existed for a year in the counties of Marion, Boyle, Mercer, Lincoln, Anderson, and others, and the victims of their midnight work have been composed almost wholly of Union men? Every man punished by them in the last six months has been a Union man. If it does, it so states in the face of what it knows to be true. A gentleman passed through this city last week, on his way out of the State, because the Rebels of Anderson county had threatened him with violence for daring to maintain, publicly and freely, his preference for the candidates of the Union party. Another Union citizen of the same county, a man of property and respectability, has been ordered to leave on the simple suspicion that he informed the law authorities of crimes perpetrated by a band of Ku-Klux on a number of peaceable negroes. He will leave as soon as he disposes of his property. A letter received from a general of the Union army, now resident in Southern Kentucky, informs us that the Ku-Klux have given warnings and erected gallows in the vicinity of the residences of Union men in his section."

—The Little Rock (Ark.) correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* details the Rebel Democracy's outrages in Arkansas:—

"Week before last, Mr. Wheeler, State Senator from White county, left Searcy in a buggy for West Point, expecting there to meet a hack which would take him to a point on White river, seven miles beyond where he was, to take a boat, being on his way to this place. He arrived too late for the hack, and hired one Hicks to accompany him to the river in the buggy. Three or four miles from West Point they came upon two men on horseback, with pistols cocked, in waiting for them. They were ordered out of the buggy. Senator Wheeler was made to give up his money and two gold watches, and then to take off his coat and waistcoat, when both men were ordered off in a direction indicated by the assassins. Wheeler ran for the woods, a hundred yards distant. Both men started after him, still mounted, and commenced firing. His coat, hat, and valise were found, and report was sent to this place the next day that he was killed. That evening a despatch was received here from him at Duvall's Bluff, where he had just arrived. The men who attempted to kill him were both known to him; one a resident of the county by the name of Lewis, a brother-in-law of the Rebel General McCray, the other a desperado by the name of Hill, having lately come into the county from the Southern part of the State, from which place he had been compelled to flee for murder. That night, after the attempted assassination, the two outlaws went to West Point. Their friends collected, and they had a time of general merriment, healths being drank to the man who wasted his powder. On the same day a despatch was received from Memphis that Senator Barber of Crittenden county, had been shot through a window with buck-shot, three taking effect in the head, and one in the arm. The simultaneous attempt to assassinate members of the Legislature in parts of the State widely separated, with the undeniable evidences of a general understanding among the assassins in White county, coupled with the advice of the *Gazette*, and the threats of leading Rebels, *alias* Democrats, in various parts of the State, are sufficient to convince the writer that assassination is a part of the programme for the fall campaign, and that the leaders of the Democracy in this part of the State are responsible for it.

DISASTER.

The Fall of a Democratic Ranche at Detroit.

The following is from the Detroit *Tribune*, of Tuesday last:—

Shortly after three o'clock yesterday afternoon, an accident of a very serious nature occurred at the Democratic ranche, on Larned street, which is being erected for the purposes of that political party. Without any warning, the timbers supporting the central part of the roof gave way, precipitating that portion of the structure to the ground beneath, a distance of forty or fifty feet, and into the midst of fifteen or twenty workmen and spectators. The work on the building had progressed far enough to admit of the raising of a long hickory pole to be used as a flag staff, and this was in partial process of being got into position when the accident occurred.

The most popular idea appeared to be, that the principal cause of the disaster was occasioned by raising this pole, but this, in our opinion, is a mistake. The "switch" end of the pole had been raised some twenty feet, when the workmen discovered that they had made a mistake in erecting the tackle, one end of which was made fast to the ridge pole of the building. The flag pole was, thereupon, permitted to rest on braces erected for the purpose until the tackle could be changed. The change was made, and just as the rope was being hauled taut, and with only one-man power, the roof gave way.

The roof first commenced to break away near the southerly end of the building, and when it once got started it took everything down in its way. The roof rested upon slender supports, and they were spliced near the top. The lumber was quite green, and consequently heavy, and the inadequate supports were undoubtedly the cause of the disaster. Had the roof been braced up as it should have been, no accident might have occurred.

At the time of the occurrence there were three men on the roof, one of whom—David Meek—was fatally injured. He fell with the boards, scantling, planks, etc, and seems to have struck upon his head upon some cross timbers below. He was completely buried up with the debris, and sustained severe injuries entirely about the head. As soon as possible he was taken from the ruins and was removed to the hospital. The sticks of timber upon which he fell were much bespattered with blood, and the poor fellow continued to bleed all the way to the hospital, where he died at half-past 5 o'clock.

Dennis Doyle and another man whose name we could not ascertain were also upon the roof at the front part of the building, engaged in changing the tackle for raising the pole. Doyle fell about ten feet, striking upon some beams, and fortunately found a lodgment there. He was quite severely bruised about the chest and sides. His companion escaped to one of the side roofs, more scared than hurt.

Accident on the Shore Line at Stony Creek.

From the Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin, August 25.

The man who placed the rails on the Shore Line Railroad on Saturday afternoon, the 15 h instant, which resulted in throwing the engine off the track at the Stony Creek bridge, has been caught. He turns out to be a wandering, shoeless vagrant, who says he put the rails on the track "for fun," and waited in the bushes near by to see the result. He was arrested in Haddam for a trivial offense on Friday. Sheriff Bugbee notified President Scranton that he had the man, and he immediately sent the Sheriff of Madison after him. On arriving at Haddam he found that Mr. Bugbee had left the prisoner with his wife, and that during his absence he had stolen a watch and left. The next heard from the Madison Sheriff was from Hartford, from whence he telegraphed that he had got his man. He brought him down to Stony Creek, and Mr. Scranton went over the scene of the accident, and the man pointed out the place where he laid the rails. The prisoner's name is William Warner, and he belongs in Warwick, R. I. He has no father nor mother, and the nearest relatives he has are cousins, who live in Rhode Island. In his conversation with the engineer he said he did not put the rails on the track to injure or kill any one, nor to rob, but did not think the consequences would prove as serious as they had. He appears to be foolish, but still answers questions very quickly and without the least reluctance. His statements as to the manner in which he laid the rails on the track correspond with the engineer's views in that respect. He had walked all the way from Albany on the railroad track, and was going to Warwick, R. I. He was examined before a justice in Branford Monday, and was sent to jail to appear before the Superior Court.

DOUBLE MURDER.

Two Men Shot Near Big Rapids, Mich.

From the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Eagle.

Our readers will recollect the account published, a few days ago, of the disappearance of two men named Augustine and Henry B. Welch, in the vicinity of Big Rapids, Mecosta county. The brothers Welch came to Big Rapids about the 10th of June, and engaged a young man named William Burgess to go with them into the north woods for the purpose of looking at land. About a week later he returned with their team, and reported that they had gone on foot to see some particular descriptions of land, and that he was to meet them at Big Prairie or some other point below, since which time neither he nor they nor the team has been seen. These facts were arrived at by the brother of the missing men, Mr. George Welch, who had come on in search of them.

The Ionia *Sentinel* gives some further particulars, which confirm the suspicion that the men had met with foul play—in fact, that they were murdered. It says:—

"We were informed that George Welch, having succeeded in tracing his brothers to Big Rapids, there obtained the assistance of Frank French, one familiar with the whole northern woods, in searching for the brothers. Proceeding to the point at which Burgess said he was to meet them, after a diligent search Frank discovered the graves where the Welch brothers had been buried by their murderer. The bodies were disinterred and identified, the remains showing that their deaths resulted from being shot. Young Burgess, who accompanied them in looking for land, and who is suspected of committing the murder, has not only disappeared, but his father has not been seen since the finding of the bodies. We trust no vigilance or efforts will be spared to track out and bring to summary punishment those guilty of so foul a murder."

We are further informed that a man now supposed to be young Burgess, with a team corresponding to the description given, put up for one night in the vicinity of Greenville, Montcalm county, soon after his disappearance from Big Rapids. Our informant says that one of the bodies exhumed had the appearance of being shot through the heart. It is also reported here that on the news of their discovery being received at Big Rapids, the elder Burgess showed considerable perturbation and anxiously inquired of bystanders if they could suspect his son of being guilty of so black a deed.

OUTRAGEOUS.

An Atrocious Attack Upon an Old Officer at Long Island.

The New York *Tribune* of this morning publishes the following:—

On Friday evening last, a dastardly outrage was perpetrated upon Colonel Andrew Harrison, an inoffensive and enfeebled old ex-officer of the United States army, at his residence in Greenport, L. I. He was surprised by a party of five or six men, who were unknown to him, and was tarred and feathered because he politically differed with his assailants. The place where the act was committed is about ninety-two miles from this city. The provocation for the attack was an address which Colonel Harrison delivered at Military Headquarters, Greenport, on the Saturday evening previous to the assault, his subject being, "The Four Wars." In the course of his remarks, he eloquently urged the claims of his old commander, General Grant, for the Presidency, and his appeal enraged his political opponents. His subject—the Four Wars—was suggested by his extensive military experiences. A certificate, which was given him by Dr. A. A. Davis, the Resident Physician of the hospital, shows that he was an inmate of that institution from December 25, 1867, to March 31, 1868, and that when he entered he was suffering of nervous debility, taking the form of *paralysis agitans*, caused, apparently, by wounds, diseases, and exposures in his many campaigns in the United States service during the last thirty years. Before he had entirely recovered from his last illness he was again prostrated, this time by stealthy midnight assassins. Shortly after midnight on Friday evening he was awakened at the residence of a Mr. Baker, where he was boarding with his wife, and was told that a poor man wanted his help, and was waiting for him a short distance away. Being a generous man, this story brought Col. Harrison out of the house. He went out unsuspecting, but he had hardly followed his guide twenty yards from the house when he was suddenly surprised by the attack of several concealed ruffians, who sprang on him from the roadside and overpowered him before he had an opportunity to prepare for resistance. He judged that six men were in the gang—certainly five. They wore hideous black masks which completely concealed their faces, and talked in feigned voices, as though afraid of future recognition. After handling Colonel Harrison very roughly, they blindfolded him and rode him on a rail several yards. Telling him that they were members of the Ku-Klux Klan, they threatened greater punishment if he should still support General Grant for President. Finally, they took him off the rail, and after stripping him of his clothes, inhumanly subjected him to a covering of tar and feathers, despite his urgent demands to be spared on account of his ill health. Subsequently they rode him on the rail back to his house, and then let him go. The next morning strenuous endeavors were made to discover the perpetrators of the shameful outrage, but owing to the political complexion of the town very little encouragement was given the men who sought information. The only trace of the party was a cloth mark which was picked up on the road. Colonel Harrison and his friends have offered a reward of $500 for information which shall lead to the discovery of any one of these Long Island members of the Ku-Klux-Klan.

HEAVY ROBBERY.

A Merchant Has his Pocket Picked of $15,0000.

The New York *Herald* of this morning relates the following:—

Quite an excitement was created in the Tombs Police Court yesterday afternoon by the unexpected advent of the notorious desperado and bank thief known to all well-informed policemen as 'Dutch Heinrichs," though he has as many aliases as he has fingers and toes. The cause of his arrest yesterday grew out of the following circumstances:—About 1 o'clock P. M., as Mr. Patrick Dickey, the well-known glass dealer and manufacturer, aged seventy-five, and residing at No. 7 W. Thirty-eighth street, stepped from a Seventh avenue car at the corner of Barclay and Broadway, he suddenly became conscious that his pocket-book, containing $15,000 in United States Government Five-twenty bonds, had been abstracted from his pocket, and he at the same time remembered certain suspicious actions of a man who turned out to be the prisoner already alluded to. As he believed the man to have stolen his wallet, Mr. Dickey at once gave chase, and caught sight of the fellow as he emerged from Rushton's drug store, and gave the alarm by shouting "That's the thief; stop him!"

As the cry was uttered by the despoiled merchant the fugitive met a young man named Joseph Odenheimer, of No. 52 West Nineteenth street, who attempted to stop the fellow and received a blow from the shoulder right in the mouth, thereby being knocked down and having two of his teeth knocked out. This sudden assault was witnessed by Mr. Henry Burnell, of No. 116 High street, Brooklyn, who, hearing the cry of "stop thief," made a clutch at the assailant, and the pair then engaged in a lively set of fisticuffs. This last struggle was in full and active progress when it attracted the attention of Officer Follis, of the Broadway squad, who ran down to stop the fight, as he supposed it to be, when he ascertained that Heinrichs, who gave the name of Edward Marks, had been accused of picking Mr. Dickey's pocket, and took the fellow in custody and marched him off to the Tombs, where he was arraigned before Alderman Coman, acting magistrate.

RUSSIA.

Religious Liberty—A Curious Controversy at Moscow.

A curious controversy has sprung up at Moscow. M. Aksakoff, in the paper called the *Moscow*, has been advocating religious liberty in Russia. He complains that the religious superintendence of the Government over a Russian begins with his birth, never leaves him one moment during his life, and accompanies him to the grave. The police regulations about his baptism extend to the most minute details. Still more particular are they about his catechizing. He is required to be diligent in his attendance at church, especially on Sundays and civil festivals. Parents are bound, under severe penalties, to see that all their children over seven years go to confession at least once a year, and the civil and military authorities are to see that no parents fail in this. All adults are under the same rule, which in their case is to be enforced by the "civil and military authorities." "In the most private details of religious life the policeman stands sentinel over every Russian." Police regulations require him to attend church "with piety" and "without hurry" (art. 3), not to talk there, to treat the sacred pictures with due reverence (art. 6), not to move from one part to another, to show "awe, silence, recollection, and reverence" (art. 7), not to kiss the pictures except before or after the service (art. 8). All particulars of the church decorations are carefully prescribed, and useless ornaments out of keeping with the sacredness of the place and carved images are strictly forbidden. Then as to religious liberty, any member of the Russian Church is subject to the forfeiture of all civil rights and exile to Siberia, or two years' service in a penal corps, if he joins any other communion (arts. 47-49 and 32).

M. Aksakoff has been pressing for the repeal of these laws, and has been answered in the paper called the *Russia*, by M. Pogodine, who says:—"What in the world would you have with your 'liberty of conscience?' If the Government were to listen to you we should soon have the population in different sects, and half the great ladies throwing themselves into the arms of charming abbes." M. Aksakoff's arguments may be guessed. But a Paris correspondent, from whom we take these particulars, says that the fact of their being freely discussed in newspapers at Moscow shows that the press in Russia enjoys a degree of toleration, if not of liberty, which inclines one to hope that such laws as these, when once freely discussed, are not likely to be long unrepealed. He adds that the campaign on which M. Aksakoff has entered is even more important than that which Mr. Gladstone is now winning in the English Parliament.

JAPAN.

The Custom of Burning the Dead.

A letter from Japan says:—

The burning of the dead is largely practiced among the Japanese, and of the thirty-five different forms of worship practiced here—all equally false—but two demand burial in preference to incremation. My acquaintance with their mode of burying the dead is limited to two funerals, which casually came before my notice. On one occasion I was returning from a walk, and my path led beside one of the little cemeteries near Kobe, in which a small party was gathered. It was the hour of sunset, a fitting time for an event of tender sorrow. The mourners were dressed entirely in white, which contrasted with the gaudy robes of a small group of priests. The corpse, in its inclosure, lay upon a bier, and an offering of green rice and of flowers was made as though to the *manes* of the dead. Then came the beating of bells and the clang of cymbals. The receptacle which contained the corpse was shaped like a half barrel, and in this the dead was placed in a sitting posture, and all vacant places were filled with combustibles.

The friends now all gathered round it and commenced a low, plaintive chant, so monotonous that it seemed merely the repetition of a name, which I suppose to have been that of one of their deities. They then separated, and only a few remained to attend to the final service. The receptacle or coffin was placed over a stone trough and covered with a heap of fuel. All gathered in a close circle, and the nearest of kin (in this instance a wife) applied the torch, and as the flames ascended the monotonous chant and the sound of cymbals were renewed in mournful concert. Excessive grief was decently restrained, except in the case of a little boy about ten years, who wept piteously, and was taken aside to be comforted. The group broke, and one after the other departed, leaving the wife above referred to alone, the image of sorrow, and apparently unable to tear herself from the ashes of her husband.

—General Sol. Meredith, of Indiana, famous as commander of the "Iron Brigade," last year inclined to Johnsonism, has come out like a true soldier, and taken the stump for Grant.

—Hon. G. S. Orth and General M. D. Manson, the opposing candidates for Congress in the Seventh Congressional District, met in joint debate at Oxford, Benton county, Ind., on Saturday.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of Gen. Meade at the Capital—The Message of the Southern Leaders—Revenue Troubles.

Affairs in Tennessee—Probable Defeat of the Militia Bill—Gen. Grant in the West.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Arrival of General Meade.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—General Meade, who arrived last night, was at the War Department this morning, in consultation with General Schofield. He also called upon the President previous to the Cabinet meeting.

General Rosecrans

is expected here this evening from White Sulphur Springs, with the address of the leading ex-Rebels to the people of the North. There is great anxiety among the Democratic politicians here to get this document before the country as soon as possible, for the purpose of counteracting the stories about the Ku-klux. It is understood that Rosecrans will submit the address to the President before giving it to the press.

The Revenue Troubles.

It is said that Commissioner Rollins is considering the propriety of making a compromise with Secretary McCulloch in the matter of appointing Supervisors, so as to give half to the Democrats and the other half to the Republicans. Nothing, however, has been definitely agreed upon yet.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Schutzenfest Closed—The Prize-Fighters.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 28.—To day closes the Schutzen festival. Thousands are going. Prizes are to be awarded this evening. There is to be a grand balloon ascension, fireworks, etc. Many Germans are here from Philadelphia, New York, and other cities.

There are some prospects of getting a clue to the recent robbery of the People's Bank.

Collyer and Edwards, the prize-fighters, are together daily on the streets. Edwards persists that he never will fight again.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Registration of Voters—Militia Called Out to Prevent a Riot.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, August 28.—Hon. John P. Phelps, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is expected here to-morrow. He will open the canvass for the State at Rolla, Phelps county, on September 1.

The registration business is progressing satisfactorily. It is generally conceded that if the registration list for the city reaches 30,000, the State at the November election will be in favor of the Democracy, as the Republican vote of the city will not be far in excess of 13,000. A large number have been naturalized recently, and these will mainly go for Seymour and Blair. The registrators have rejected several old citizens, one of them, Judge Moody, an intimate personal friend of General Grant, with whom the General formerly stayed during his visits. Judge Moody has addressed a letter to General Grant on the subject, wherein he expresses a profound contempt for the puritanical villains who are leading him astray. The Superintendent of Registration has removed two radical registrars in Jackson county for incompetency, and appointed J. Dowd and Hon. M. J. Payne in their stead; both the latter are Democrats. Payne was temporary President of the late Democratic State Convention.

At a late hour last evening it was rumored a large force of militia has been sent to St. Joseph, being called for by the registrators there, in anticipation of a riot.

FROM CHICAGO.

General Grant's Visit—Republican Nomination—The Cattle Disease.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—General Grant is about to spend a day or two with some friends in Chicago.

P. D. Warner, Speaker of the House of the Michigan Legislature, has been nominated for State Senator by the Republicans of Oakland county.

The Canadian Commissioners to investigate the cattle disease in this State think that the disease is identical with the European rinderpest.

FROM VENEZUELA.

The Blockade of Puerto Cabello—Coasters Captured by Monagas' Cruisers.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, August 28.—Our advices from Laguayra are to the 7th inst. The blockade of Puerto Cabello still continued, and the national (revolutionary?) man-of-war Marapar had captured a few coasting vessels. Puerto Cabello was still invested, but the movements of the besiegers were desultory, and had made little impression on the town. General Monagas was sick and had sent General Pulzar to Maracaibo and Barquisimeto. Cabodan had pronounced for Monagas, but Patino had fled. The Government troops had captured the arms and ammunition sent from Puerto Cabello to the reactionists of the Sierra.

General Schenck Renominated.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 28.—The Republicans of the Fifth District renominated General Schenck for Congress by acclamation.

FROM TENNESSEE.

The Militia Bill—The Cattle Pestilence.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 28.—In the State Senate yesterday a resolution was adopted appointing a Committee to proceed at once to Washington to consult the President in regard to sending troops to Tennessee. This is considered as a hopeful indication against calling out the militia. Influence was brought to bear on the Senate from all directions, especially from New York capitalists, and the fears of repudiation at home have given rise to the impression that the Legislature will not pass the Militia bill, at least not in its present shape. There is to be a monster mass meeting here on Saturday, projected by the tax-payers.

The absurd story telegraphed that arms had been sent to Franklin secretly, originated in the shipping of some boxes of furniture from this city to that village.

The *Banner* has a letter from a gentleman at Humboldt, Tenn., which states that the cattle plague has broken out in that locality, and that thirty head died within the past week.

FROM PITTSBURG

Gossip About the Rowing Match.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 28.—Hamill has deposited $400 as the first installment for a match with Walter Brown or Henry Coulter. Mr. Hamill does not want to row for the championship, nothing more than to prove which is the better oarsman. Walter Brown, the oarsman, is expected to arrive here next Saturday.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.

Perils of the Baez Administration.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Aug. 28.—In St. Domingo the Cabralists are gaining ground. The whole country is now in revolt, and President Baez finds himself forced to employ every means in his power to keep the people quiet.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, August 28—A. M.—Consols, 94¼ for both money and account. United States 5-20s, 71½; Great Western, 39¼; Illinois Central, 91½; Erie, 31½.

FRANKFORT, August 28—A. M.—United States bonds, 75.

LIVERPOOL, August 28—A. M.—Cotton opens steady, with considerable activity. The sales of the day are estimated at 15 000 bales. The sales of the week have been 100,000 bales, of which 24,000 bales were for export, and 15 000 bales for speculation. The stock in port is 462,000 bales, of which 193,000 bales are American.

California wheat 12s. 9d. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, August 28—A. M.—Calcutta Linseed Oil has advanced to 62s. 6d.

PARIS, August 28—A. M.—The bullion in the Bank of France has been increased to 7,690,000 francs.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, August 28—P. M.—Consols, 94 for both money and account. Erie Railroad, 31½; Great Western, 39¼; United States 5-20s, 71½; Illinois Central, 91½.

LIVERPOOL, August 28—P. M.—Cotton steady; stock afloat, 709,000 bales, of which only 3000 bales are American.

LONDON, August 28—P. M.—Spirits Petroleum, 11½d.

LONDON, August 28—3 P. M.—American securities quiet.

LIVERPOOL, August 28—3 P. M.—Cotton firm. The sales will only reach 12,000 bales. Middling uplands to arrive, 10½d. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firm but quiet. California wheat, 12s. 10d; red Western, 11s. Flour, 28s. Corn, 30s. Provisions dull.

Dry Goods Robbery in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 28.—The store of L. Bloome, at Wappakoneta, Ohio, was robbed of $2500 worth of dry goods yesterday.

CHICAGO.

Marvellous Rise in the Value of Real Estate.

The Chicago *Republican* has an interesting article on the rise in value of real estate in that city, from which we take the following:—

"The great appreciation in the value of real estate in this city within the past two years, the certainty that this is to be a great metropolis, the middle city *par excellence* of the United States, has made many wealthy. The margin that yet remains between existing prices and those certain to be established far in advance of the same, by realization of those promises of growth, derived from the analogies of other older cities, is making many speculative. Whether to be speculative will be in these instances to become rich, is something left to the control of circumstances varying with every case. In a scheme with so many rich prizes there will be many blanks. Comparing prices of our real estate to day with as nearly as possible corresponding locations in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, there are certainly large margins between $3000 per front foot for one hundred feet in depth, the largest figure ever realized in Chicago, and $5000, $7000, $9000 and even $12,000. That is to say, the best property in Chicago to-day is from $2500 to $3000 per foot. The best in other and older cities will exceed the figures given above. That paid for the Park Bank lot in Broadway, was higher by a thousand or two than the largest of these figures. The inference is clear. It only remains for the operator to study the chances of his being the best property in that gilt edged day of increase, and the chances of that irresistible and capricious drift, now here, now there, of the 'best' quarters, until the great permanent landmarks are made for all time in our business centre."

The Cholera of 1866 in England.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

"Dr. Farr's report on the cholera epidemic of 1866 supplies the authoritative statistics of that severe visitation. The total loss of life occasioned by cholera in 1866 amounted to 14,378 deaths, in comparison with 20,097 in 1854, and 53,293 in the memorable epidemic of 1849. The extent to which the last visitation was less destructive than either of the two former years is best shown by the statement that of ten thousand persons living in each of the three periods thirty died of cholera in 1849, eleven in 1854, and seven in 1866. This reduction of mortality is due, according to Dr. Farr, not to any diminution in the force of the cholera virus itself, but rather to increased vigilance in regard to preventive and sanitary measures. The satisfactory inference follows that the disease may be mitigated, if not averted, by means within easy reach of the community. The report also bears out Dr. Farr's former conclusions, now generally accepted, as to the close connection between the epidemic and the quality of the water supply in infected districts."

New York Stock Quotations, 1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	125¾	Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	107¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	47½	Mil. & St. Paul com.	73¼
Ph. and Rea. R.	91⅝	Adams Express	47¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	84⅝	Wells Fargo	26¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	86½	U. S. Express Co.	42
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	82¼	Tennessee, new	62¼
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	82¾	Gold	144¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	100½	Market dull.	
Toledo & Wabash.	52½		

FROM FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, FRI. AY, August 28, 1868.

There is a fair demand for money, but the rates are unchanged. Call loans rule at 4a5 per cent. First-class commercial paper ranges from 6a7 per cent. per annum. The stock market opened very dull this morning, but prices were steady. Government securities were a fraction higher. City loans were unchanged.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 45⅛@45⅜, a slight decline; Lehigh Valley at 54¾, a slight advance; Camden and Amboy at 129, no change; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 53½, no change. 44 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 56 for Mine Hill; 33½ for Catawissa preferred; 25½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 47 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. 50 was bid for Second and Third; 71 for Tenth and Eleventh; 14¾ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 10 for Hestonville.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Central National sold at 121; and Farmers' and Mechanics' at 128¾, no change.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 19¼ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 21 for Lehigh Navigation; and 14¼ for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 All Co's	74½	12 sh Far & M Bk	128½
$3000 Leh N 6s, '84	82⅝	100 sh Read R	45½
92 sh Penna R	58⅛	do	45⅝
8 do	58¾	200 sh Lit Sch R	45
2 sh Cam & Am	129	100 sh Full Cl	9¾
50 sh Cent Nat Bk	121	5 sh Acad Music	101

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114½; old 5-20s, 113⅜@114; new 5-20s, 1864, 109½@110; do., 1865, 111⅛@111½; 5-20s, July, 1865, 108⅛@108½; do., 1867, 108⅜@108⅝; do., 1868, 108⅛@108⅜; 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜. Gold, 145¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 114@114¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113⅜@113⅝; do. 1864, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1865, 111¼@111½; do. June, 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; do. July, 1867, 108@108⅛; 1868, 108@108⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 108⅛@108¼. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·40; September, 1865, 118⅛@118⅜; October, 1865, 118@118⅛. Gold, 144¾@145.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114¼; do. 1862, 113⅝@114; do., 1864, 109¼@109⅝; do., 1865, 111¼@111⅝; do. 1865, new, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1867, new, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1868, 108¼@108½; do., 5s, 10-40s, 108¼@108⅜; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; do. September, 1865, 119; do. October, 1865, 118½. Gold, 144⅝@145½. Silver, 137@139.

—M. Schultz & Co., No. 41 South Third street, report the following quotations per steamship City of Antwerp:—London, 60 days sight, 108⅝@109 do. 3 do., 108@108⅝; Paris 60 do, do., 5f.18¾@5f.16¾; do. 3 do., 5f.16¾@5f.14¾; Antwerp 60 do. do., 5f.18¾@5f.16¾; Bremen 60 do. do. 78¾@79¼; Hamburg, 60 do. do., 35¾@35⅞; Cologne Leipsic, and Berlin 60 do. do., 71@71½; Amsterdam and Frankfort 60 do. do., 40¼@40⅜. Market quiet. Gold at noon, 145.

—The tonnage on the Canal of the Schuylkill Navigation Company for three days of the week ending August 27, 1868, was..... 19,893 01 tons.
Corresponding week last year..... 16,040 15 "

Increase for the week..... 3,852 06 "

For the season to Aug. 29, 1867.....610,068 12 "
For the season to Aug. 27, 1868.....508,642 10 "

Decrease.....102,024 02

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, August 28.—The Flour Market continues dull, but we continue former quotations. Sales of 600 barrels in lots for the supply of the home consumers, at $7·50@8·25 for superfine, $8 50@9 for extras; $10 50@11·25 for Northwestern extra family; $11·50@11 75 for Minnesota do. do.; $11@12 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $9·50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is not much prime Wheat offering, and this is the only description for which there is any inquiry. Sales of 1000 bushels red at $2·25@2·35, and 1000 bushels Michigan amber at $2 55. Rye sells at $1 60@1 65 per bushel for Pennsylvania and Western. Corn is firmer; sales of 5000 bushels Western mixed at $1·23@1·25, and Western yellow at $1·27. Oats are without essential change; sales of new Western at 70@72½c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is steady, with sales of 20 hogsheads No. 1 Quercitron at $55 per ton.

Seeds—Clover seed is in better demand; sales at $8@8·75. Timothy ranges from $3 to $3·25. Flaxseed is held at $2 70@2·80.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 28.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....71 | 11 A. M.....81 | 2 P. M.....84

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Geo. E. Prescott, Mills, Bath, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr David Collins, Townsend, Roxbury, G. S. Repplier.
Schr Sarah Cullen, Avis, Boston. do.
Schr Joseph Porter, Burroughs, Providence, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.
Schr Lucy Church, Adams, Nantucket, Hammett & Neld.
Schr Ethan Allen, Blake, Thomastown, Me., C. C. Van Horn.
Schr James Satterthwaite, Long, Boston, Day & Huddell.
Schr E. G. Irwin, Atkins, Cambridgeport, do.
Schr J. R. Ford, Daniels, Washington, Penn Gas Coal Co.
Schr Mary Reilly, Reilly, Boston, Captain.
Sch A. C. Stimers, Knox, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig George Burnham, Simonton, 16 days from Matanzas, with molasses to Isaac Hough & Morris.
Br. brig Marion, Saunders, 15 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to captain.
Brig Julia E. Arey, Babbidge, 5 days from Stonington, Conn., with mdse. to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Specie, Smith, 5 days from Norfolk, with shingles to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Mary Riley, Riley, from Boston.
Schr Lucy Church, Adams, from Nantucket.
Schr L. A. Babcock, Smith, from Chelsea.
Schr Sarah and Mary, Fowler, 1 day from Little Creek, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.
Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos E. Palmer.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Barque L. T. Stocker, Bibber, from Matanzas, in ballast.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 26—6 P. M.—The N. G. schooner Johanna, from Tampico for Falmouth, before reported, still remains in the harbor; the crew are convalescent, and she will probably leave the last of this week.

The following vessels are detained at the Breakwater by head winds:—Schrs The Union, from Fredericа for Newburg; W. D Cargill from Philadelphia for Roxbury; Pawnee, and G. P. Taylor, from Elizabethport for Norfolk; and J. W. Fennimore, from Philadelphia for the Fishing Banks with an excursion party. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tuscarora, Rowland, 28 days from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 26th inst, lat. 39 35, long. 73 50, by a New York pilot boat.

Steamship Utility, Fargo, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 26th inst.

Schrs Golden Eagle, Howes, and Lamartine, Butler, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 26th inst.

Schr Hiawatha, Newman, hence, at Newburyport 25th inst.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Millard Fillmore.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

A very mysterious and thrilling question has recently agitated the political world; and, although we cannot at present see how its answer can possibly affect the result of the Presidential canvass, yet, for the sake of fair play, we are willing to state all which we can learn upon the exciting topic. It is pretty certain, we believe, that Mr. Millard Fillmore is at present lending the influence of his venerable name to the cause of Blair and Seymour, nor does this in the least astonish us, for, with his often-avowed opinions, we do not see why Mr. Fillmore should not naturally gravitate into that slough, though he has such a propensity for shifting his political quarters that any new party starting between this time and the election, and offering him a nomination for the Presidency, would probably secure his priceless co-operation. It may be considered, however, as settled that for the present Mr. Millard Fillmore is upon the side of Blair and Seymour—a fact which is of more importance to him than it is to the public in general or the Democratic party in particular. This, however, is a trifle. The main question now is whether Mr. Fillmore "has the gout?" The *World* recently asserted that he has it dreadfully. The same journal now asserts that he never had it at all! He "is one of the most abstemious of men." His father was "one of the most abstemious of men." Very abstemious men, it is true, sometimes do have the gout; it has even been known to afflict old ladies, and this fact may have given rise to the rumor respecting Mr. Fillmore, which, we are pleased to hear, is without the least foundation. It may make very little difference to mankind whether Mr. Fillmore has the gout or not, but it makes a great difference to that gentleman himself; for to join the Blair and Seymour party must, under any circumstances, be a great trial of his stomach, and when that organ becomes enfeebled, the gout is apt to fly to it with the most disastrous results. The country, however, may now dismiss its apprehensions. It has been suggested, it is true, that Mr. Fillmore may have rheumatism, a complaint so like the gout that one is oftentimes mistaken for the other. If the Buffalo *Courier* can honestly assure us that Mr. Fillmore is entirely free from rheumatism, and can truthfully add that he has no symptoms of lumbago, society at large, we have reason to believe, will experience an immediate and tremendous relief.

The Party of Fraud.

From the Chicago Post.

The so-called, but falsely called, Democratic party is the party that most favors the laboring man, is it? It is the party above all others, that, according to its own claim, is the party of labor against capital. We think the claim is a fraud, a cheat, a swindle, a lie; but let us see the facts:—

Labor in the South is mostly done by black men. The black men are, indeed, the laboring men of the Southern country. When one has a job to do, he says—"I will go and get so many hands,"—meaning, of course, so many pairs of black hands, each pair having a body, a head, a pair of eyes, and an immortal soul attached; and in the sense of the country so truly is the black man the laboring man, he means nothing else.

The black man, with this soul, these legs, these hands, and this body was formerly a slave. *Slavery is a system by which he was* cheated, or rather, as we prefer the word, was *robbed*, of all the proceeds of his labor, except that he had a peck of meal and three pounds of bacon a week, and one pair of shoes, one hat and two suits of poor clothes a year, worth in all perhaps fifty dollars, as the gross result of his endless toil. The war and the consequent proclamation of emancipation put an end to slavery; and what is the condition of the black man now, and what is his relation to the Democratic party? As soon as this laborer became free, did that party hold to him any such speech as this:—"Oh, brother, how shall we aid you? You, poor—you, ignorant—you, low in the social scale—you, oppressed by tyranny—you, struggling against the hard forces of this world—you, formerly owned by capital—you, with nothing to begin with—houseless, landless, unprotected, friendless—you, a man as we are men—you, with a soul and a hereafter—you, come hither under our protection. We will tenderly care for your infirmities. We will forgive your ignorance as we know what caused it. Come, learn, improve. These are your rights as men; take and wisely use them. Meanwhile our ægis is over you. Whoso oppresses you attacks us!" To have said this would have been Democratic. And Democracy is the application of Christianity to the affairs of State. But, did the falsely called Democratic party do this, or any of these things? On the contrary, it showed the *bar sinister*—its bastardy—in its acts. It was, as might, from its winking at slavery, have been expected, quite another song that this party sung. See what it did in Mississippi:—

"You nigger," said the Democrats, "you working nigger, you black, loud smelling, ignorant, and barbarous nigger—there is your place; take it. There is helotism, peonage, serfdom—all that slavery asked for with none of the ameliorations it conferred! You shall own no land. You shall have no civil rights. Your oath shall not be regarded. You shall be a thing under our feet. You and your children shall be apprenticed as we choose. Your wages shall be at our discretion. You shall have no schools. Ignorant you are, and ignorant you shall remain. Low you are, and you shall not be raised up. You are brutalized, and we will brutalize you still more!" This was what Mississippi said; other Southern States repeated the formula, and all the Democracy of the North cried, Amen! Yet this party is Democratic, and the Republicans are radical and destructive!

But we need not go back for instances. The day and its history are sufficient. At this hour, what does the South want? Slavery? She knows that that is impossible; but she would have the nearest approach that can be made—the black men as toilers and the white race as enjoyers—the black man as a laborer for such poor pay as his white employers will give him, and the whites as the recipients of the fruit of his toil. If slavery was a system of pay, the system now striven for is one of half pay or part pay. In either case, robbery is what is sought—robbery by the forms of the law. Having the laboring man beneath their feet, will not the ingenuity of the Southerners do the rest? If they may not have all the laborers' wages, may they not have a part? How cruel in the Republicans to insist upon the observance of that law which binds all communities together—the laborer is worthy of his hire—a full day's wages for an honest day's work. For striving for this law, and its application to every man on whom the shadow of the flag falls, the Republicans are contemned. Yet our opponents are the laboring man's party—are Democrats. Is it not time that certain political definitions were revised?

A New Radical Organ.

From the N. Y. World.

New York is at last to have a real representative organ of the genuine Radical party. The leading men of this party, of whom it may be said, as it was of the farmer's horse, that they are "rum ones to look at but rare ones to go," have for some time past been very restive under the dull conservative weight imposed upon them by the moral cowardice and egotistical carnal-mindedness of the *Tribune*. They feel that the imminent defeat and dissolution of the old Republican party must be largely attributed to the halting and uncertain leadership of that journal. One after another H. G. has denied all the vital and exacting articles of the radical faith. He has openly abandoned the saving grace of Free Love, either under the influence of some mysterious siren whose name occasionally appears in the "Personal" column of the *Herald*, or out of a low and wretched subserviency to the prejudices of the fashionable circles into which the *Tribune* has been endeavoring to make its way since the Union League got into Madison avenue, and the "blockheads" once more receive the "scarecrow" into their favor. H. G. is supposed to have become possessed of a few United States bonds, and it is to this circumstance that the real radicals impute his recent and ostentatious repudiation, also, of another sacred principle of their creed, the "community of goods," of which for years he had been the trusted and truculent advocate. Frequently, too, of late, the *Tribune* has been observed to use profane language of a sort which would seem to indicate that the editor is willing to wink at the narrow and soul degrading dogma of the existence of a Supreme Being.

Facts like these have naturally excited a profound disgust in every well-regulated radical mind, and those who still hope to achieve the final and complete annihilation of the moral slavery involved in the ideas of a monogamic union between the sexes, and of a constitutional union between States, have for some time been looking abroad over the country for a more trustworthy opponent of the spirit of progress and of the genuine radical temper. "Attractions," said Fourier, under the calm and convicting gaze of whose injured ghost the guilty face even of H. G. must sometimes blanch beyond its native pallor—"attractions are proportional to destinies." The hour having come the man has come with it, and with the man the newspaper!

That well-known and truly representative radical, the Hon. Smellfungus Poldoodle, who five years ago was a type-setter in the office of the Skowhegan *Catamount*, but who is now the prosperous proprietor of the most widely circulated political weekly in the world, the Crosstown *Radical*, published at Crosstown, in Florida, has made up his mind to establish in New York, a real, ringing, snorting, slashing, smiting, cursing, swearing, stamping, first-class daily radical newspaper. No mush-and-milk-eating, sentimentalizing, turnip-planting, prize-strawberry touting sardines will be employed in the compilation, composition, and distribution of the New York *Evening Radical*. The Honorable Theophilus Callicott, pardoned out for the purpose by Governor Fenton, will take charge of its financial column, and the Honorable Aaron Alpeoria Bradley, of Georgia, Sing-Sing, and Boston, will be associated with the incisive and irresistible Smellfungus in the political direction of the journal. All that the *Tribune* squirms away from and dodges, the *Radical* will boldly and eloquently advocate. It will give voice to the deep and hitherto unuttered aspirations which a tyrannical society has thus far repressed in the bosoms of the thousands of true and practical radicals upon whom the gas-lamps of Mercer street and the bull's-eye of the perambulating policeman are now suffered to throw their false and sickly glare. These profoundly misunderstood victims of the faith that is in them, these to whom Free Love is a reality, and the community of goods a creed to live by, have never yet enjoyed their just share in the counsels, though they have greatly contributed to the success, of the radical party. They held up the right arm of Stanton during the darkest hours of the great rebellion, and history alone will one day do justice to their services in the detection of "disloyalty" and the suppression of that licentious freedom of individual opinion which was the life of Copperheadism. The *Tribune* has been willing to profit by their sacrifices, but never to recognize their rights as a great organized influence in the party. All this the Honorable Smellfungus Poldoodle will see put to rights.

Those whose bold and lusty souls, chafing under the insolence of the churches, the brutality of bankers, and the contumely of the policeman's club, the *Tribune* has had no power to comfort with its wishy-washy dribblings from the pap-boats, and the panada-pots of the Union League Club, will now be made glad by the glowing utterances of Poldoodle. Poldoodle means to force the fighting. Poldoodle will speak up for universal miscegenation at the South, and for the abolition of matrimony at the North; for confiscating the estates of Rebels, and for carving up the bloated opulence of the few into the jovial competence of the many. Poldoodle will demand the suppression of the pulpit, and the simultaneous erection of the guillotine for the venders of lager-beer, for Democratic editors, and for all who wear clean shirts. For our own parts we need not say that we look forward with much complacency to this coming event in New York journalism. If there is one thing we like rather than another, it is a straightforward and bold antagonist. To us Smellfungus' political principles are detestable, but we honor his pluck and his enterprise amazingly. Poldoodle as a radical will be the right man in the right place. Behind him will rally all the real constituents of the radical force, all who hate their fellow-creatures and despise them; all who rejoice in profanity and in violence, the lawless and the ignorant, the scamps who make the popularity of such as Butler, and the noodles who make the reputation of such as Sumner. Welcome, then, to Poldoodle, and let the *Tribune* make way for the real radical organ!

The Democratic Appeal to the Pocket.

From the N. Y. Times.

There can be no objection to the earnestness or frequency with which Democratic orators appeal to the pockets of the people in favor of reduced taxation and economy in expenditures. The public mind has been so debauched by habits of personal extravagance, that even dull times may have compensating advantages in their tendency to necessitate thrift. And the unavoidable lavishness of the war period so diverted the attention of parties from the wise frugality which best befits republican government, that all just criticism in the direction of diminished outlay deserves to be welcomed. Only it should be just, or the pretended remedy will be worse than the disease.

And the prevalent Democratic criticism does not happen to be just. It is not honest or candid. It perverts some facts and suppresses others, rendering it impossible, with the data furnished, to form a correct estimate of the case with which legislators and statesmen are required to deal. Even Mr. Pendleton is not wholly exempt from the vice of his party. In his speech at Portland, the other day, he arraigned the entire policy of Congress as too costly to be endured by the country, and preferred in detail a long list of charges:—

"You might lose your liberty, for human endurance knows no limit; but you cannot buy more than you can pay for, and you cannot pay more than the extortions of the tax-gatherer can squeeze out of a suffering people. Freedmen's bureaus, military commissions, military governments, the support of ten State Governments, constitutional amendments, negro suffrage, and carpet-baggers are pretty expensive luxuries. And when they bring with them idle hands, short crops, no home markets for our Western products, and no articles for Eastern ships to carry to other nations, they are more expensive still; and when you superadd to these things high tariffs and high taxes, an uncertain supply of work, a high price for all the necessaries of life, a low price for labor, and an increase in the hours of labor, then these luxuries come to be so expensive that they are altogether intolerable."

Had Mr. Pendleton desired to enlist the intelligence rather than the ignorance of his hearers, he would have supplemented his enumeration of items with the statement that a Republican Congress has wiped out several of them. Thus the Freedmen's Bureau will cease to exist, except as an educational agency, after the first of January next. Military Commissions and Military Governments have already come to an end in seven of the ten Southern States, and will be withdrawn from the remaining three so soon as they comply with the conditions of restoration. As for the Constitutional amendment, negro suffrage, and "carpet-baggers," they have no proper connection with the expenditure except as incidents of reconstruction, the value of which must be taken into consideration when discussing the question of cost.

It is not surprising that the Copperheads who assail every feature of reconstruction, and demand for Rebel leaders instant and unconditional restoration to the councils of the republic, object to expenditures incurred on the reconstruction account. They were equally opposed to expenditures on account of the war. Could Mr. Pendleton be brought to the confessional, he would be constrained to acknowledge that in his opinion the means employed to put down the Rebellion were alike extravagant and unconstitutional. The whole expense of the war was, from his point of view, a "pretty expensive luxury." It is the same with reconstruction. As he sees the matter, every dollar spent in reorganizing the Rebel States on a broad and loyal basis is a dollar wasted. He would have the Rebel regiments march triumphantly back to power, under white men's governments, with the freedmen condemned to civil inferiority and political bondage. Had this been allowed, of course outlay for reconstruction would have been unnecessary.

Obviously, however, any criticism of expenditure which ignores the object intended to be effected is mere demagogueism. It is superficial, tricky, and discreditable. The country submitted cheerfully to the cost of the war, and having sustained Congress in its policy of reconstruction, must be prepared to pay its price. These are questions of principle, into which figures do not properly enter. They come in when we proceed to discuss the capacity and integrity of the Republican party, as the party responsible for the money aspect of measures resulting from the war.

The best evidence of the financial capacity of the party, and of the confidence felt in its integrity, is furnished by the record of loans negotiated, and by the general absence of business disaster during and since the war. To the test afforded by four years' terrible experience, Republicans may appeal for an answer to those who taunt them with financial feebleness or recklessness. In regard to what has since occurred, the point to be decided is whether the measures of Congress have been marked by waste. Have the high standards of expenditure produced by the war and the condition of the currency been kept up unnecessarily? Has practicable retrenchment been neglected, and extravagance wantonly persisted in? Has there been no large reduction of appropriations?—no earnest attempt to lessen taxation? These are really the questions to be answered, and they are the questions which Mr. Pendleton disingenuously keeps out of sight.

The truth is, however, that with all its short-comings, Congress has pushed forward the work of economy with a result which only needs to be known to establish the Republican title to popular favor. The last session was especially productive of amendment. The aggregate appropriations for ordinary expenses were reduced from $148,000,000 to $91,000,000. And internal taxes were abolished which yielded upward of $167,000,000. These two facts are alone sufficient to prove that there is no fondness for expensive luxuries—no neglect of the great duty which devolves on the party in power as the stewards of the people. As Mr. Sherman has well remarked, where appropriations for local improvements, or other purposes not imperatively necessary, have been carried, it has been with the help of Democratic votes.

Another fact which Mr. Pendleton will have difficulty in neutralizing pertains to the original responsibility for the debt and taxation of which he now complains. Both proceed from the war. And the war was a national struggle for existence, which was jeopardized by a rebellion for which the Democracy is responsible. If the popular pocket is to be appealed to, then, as fairly it may be, it should be against the Democratic party—not in its favor.

So also in regard to the policy of that party on the subject of reconstruction. Reduced appropriations and reduced taxation are possible only on the supposition that the Government has outlived its peril, and that the peace of the country will not be again disturbed. The Democratic plan, however, covers measures which, by reviving fierce and dangerous conflicts, will render retrenchment impossible, embarrass the public credit, and necessitate more taxation to meet the increased expenditures which trouble always brings. If the people would save money, and restore as quickly as possible an era of prosperity, they must preserve the Government from the hands of the Democratic party.

The Radical Farce.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Our local columns give a full account of the radical ratification farce of yesterday, gotten up by the Military Governor of the State and his associate "carpet-baggers." Humiliation was revenged for the affront put upon him by the utterly dispirited and contemptible procession under the "carpet-baggers." The white allies of the bamboozled negroes, never appearing to much advantage in association with them in public, had an unusually hang-dog look; and even the negroes caught the infection of shame, which they are hardly ever known to suffer from. The line should have moved to the dead march, for a more impressive indication of a dead party we never witnessed.

What a farce! A long line of negroes marched out to be addressed on the politics of the day, about which they are profoundly ignorant! Would that the Northern people could have witnessed the grotesque affair and the hypocritical formalities of the few white men in rashes, on horseback, and in carriages, marshalling negroes to a place of political discussion! It was a disgrace to the country and age in which we live.

The negroes were taken in hand by hypocrites and fanatics immediately after the war. Large colored meetings were held (when the whites could not meet), and they were addressed by office-hunting adventurers and imported preachers, and every artifice employed to put them against their old masters, and really their true friends. Not only this, but filled with old conceits of the part they were to play in the world, they went to drilling, making night hideous with their drumming and clangor and clamor until that bitter radical General Terry saw that order and security were so seriously imperilled that he had to put a stop to it. This was when the whites were disarmed and under the sharpest surveillance of military power.

The meetings continued, and the agitators industriously poisoned the ear of the negro. The work was complete. The negro learned all the slang of the rabid fanatic as well as the hypocritical Radicals. When there was not a man in arms, not a token of resistance anywhere, these negroes, in their meetings, were calling the whites all "rebels," claiming their lands, and working submissively for their new masters, the carpet-baggers and scalawags.

The result was there was a negro party in Virginia, which elected white incompetents and scamps and ignorant negroes to make our laws. The issue was forced upon the whites, and it is still the issue. Our dearest rights and most important interests depended upon it. It is a question even beyond mere Radicalism. It is a question of having any government fit to call a government—of having any order, security, and prosperity.

This is the true state of the issue in Virginia. It is for white people to consider and choose sides. But that man who sides against his own white race upon such a division must be assuming his status for life. Parties may change and men may change, but the hue of politics now put on by men who desert their race can never be effaced—never be washed out.

The farce of yesterday was well—it was cheering—it wore a doomed aspect, and foreshadowed the near approach of the end of the abominable mockery of politics and government with which we have been so fearfully crushed.

The Election in Maine.

From the Boston Post.

On the 14th of September will occur the election which is really to be the opening gun of the fall campaign. Maine casts her vote for local officers, and will speak out at the ballot-box that independent mind which has of late been manifesting itself in immense gatherings of the people to listen to Democratic orators. The Democrats of Maine are a sturdy, determined, and an invincible party, full of fight and faith. They keep their poise, every man among them, on the footing of their convictions alone. They do not shift their opinions as mariners shift their sails, to catch the wind of popular feeling—not the most reliable counsellor when serious matters demand sound judgment alone; but hold fast the principle throughout, to whose plain rule they unflinchingly reduce their conduct.

In a single year, by their persistency of effort they reduced an opposition majority from 27,687 in 1866, to 11,614 in 1867. If they begin to do as well this year, although there are not such local causes to help them as last year, every vestige of radicalism will be wiped out of the State. Mr. Pilisbury is as popular a nominee for the Gubernatorial office as any man that could be taken from his side; and he ought to come very close upon an election. We of course expect more from Maine than Vermont in the way of reducing radical majorities. If the sincere enthusiasm which followed Mr. Pendleton wherever he went bespeaks the calm convictions of the people of Maine—and there is not the slightest reason to question it—the radical majority of last year will be very substantially reduced in September. This will impart wonderful vigor to the canvass on the Democratic side, in the other States whose elections are to follow. The energy shown in Maine at this time will inspire her sister States with like energy in a much greater degree. This being the signal gun of the conflict, its echoes will be sure to reverberate everywhere; and if they speak for Union and the Constitution, the event will be the certain prelude of a general victory.

The three speeches of Mr. Pendleton have been productive of great good in the State; and those of the gentlemen accompanying him have aided visibly in arousing a wide enthusiasm for the cause in whose behalf they were made. They have presented such an array of fact and argument to the people as to have left a deep impression; and the ball is still rolling on. All the enthusiasm in Maine appears on the Democratic side. Radicalism is dull and dead—no meetings, no speaking, no visible hopefulness, no faith. The same apathy which the *Tribune* laments in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, shows itself in the radical party in Maine. It signifies that it is about to enter into its rest—let us hope, to trouble the country no more.

Montana, Oregon, Nebraska, Idaho, and glorious Kentucky—with the fires of constitutional freedom burning so brightly on the hills of these States, the men of Maine may see reflected the general joy which a victory for the Union on their own soil would kindle anew. Let Maine emulate New Hampshire. Let her place herself abreast with Connecticut. Let the line of regenerated States begin with the farthest east, and extend to the gates of the Pacific. Let Maine clasp hands in victory with California. She may not be prepared to give the country a full victory yet, but she is capable of turning out gains so splendid that all the moral effect of a victory will be secured. And we confidently expect that she will do it on the 14th of September.

PAINTED PHOTOS.

A NEW THING IN ART.—BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOS.

A. S. ROBINSON,

No 910 CHESNUT Street,

Has just received a superb collection of BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS OF FLOWERS.

They are exquisite gems of art, rivalling in beauty, naturalness of tint, and perfection of form a great variety of the choicest exotic flowering plants. They are mounted on boards of three sizes, and sold from 25 cents to $3 and $4 each.

For framing and the album they are incomparably beautiful. 3 5]

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER,

MANUFACTURER OF FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, LOCK MAKER, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

No. 434 RACE Street.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,

REMOVED TO N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER streets Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, &c.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand

Also, WOOL SACKS.

JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST. HENRY S. HANAIS & CO. 218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND, Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.

PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,

Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,

OF BOTH CANDIDATES.

Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Agents wanted everywhere.

Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.

Political Clubs fitted out with everything they m require.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

W. F. SCHEIBLE,

No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

6 18 1m rp PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT AMERICAN COMBINATION

BUTTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING AND SEWING MACHINE,

Its Wonderful Popularity Conclusive Proof of its Great Merit.

The increase in the demand for this valuable Machine has been TENFOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public.

This grand and surprising success is unprecedented in the history of Sewing Machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that

IT HAS NO EQUAL,

Being absolutely the best

FAMILY MACHINE

IN THE WORLD,

And intrinsically the cheapest, for it is really two Machines combined in one. Sold at the

S. W. Cor. of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT

PHILADELPHIA [5 30 stuthtf

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 18]

INTERNAL REVENUE.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 S. FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

(One door below Chesnut street).

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1862.

Our stock comprises all the denominations printed by the Government.

ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS, IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

Drafts on Philadelphia Post Office, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed:—

On $20.....TWO PER CENT.

From $20 to $100.....FOUR PER CENT.

From $100 upwards, FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT

The commission is payable in stamps.

All orders, etc., should be addressed to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Orders received for Stamped Checks, Drafts Receipts, Bill-Heads, etc., and the best rates o commission allowed.

We have constantly on hand

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS OF ALL KINDS,

AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

GEORGE PLOWMAN.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

WINES, ETC.

SONOMA WINE COMPANY.

Established for the sale of PURE CALIFORNIA WINES.

This Company offer for sale pure California Wines, WHITE, CLARET, CATAWBA, PORT, SHERRY, MUSCATEL, ANGELICA, CHAMPAGNE, AND PURE GRAPE BRANDY.

wholesale and retail, all of their own growing, and warranted to contain nothing but the pure juice of the grape.

Depot, No. 29 BANK Street, Philadelphia. HAHN & QUAIN, Agents 8 6 1mrp

JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,

IMPORTER OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

FOR THE SALE OF

PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11]

LUMBER.

F. H. WILLIAMS,

SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN

OFFERS FOR SALE

PATTERN LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.

EXTRA SEASONED PANEL PLANK.

BUILDING LUMBER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CAROLINA 4-4 and 5-4 FLOORING.

HEMLOCK JOISTS, ALL SIZES.

CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS BUNCH SHINGLES, PLASTERING LATH, POSTS,

ALSO,

A FULL LINE OF

WALNUT AND OTHER HARD WOODS.

LUMBER WORKED TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE. 7 27 mwf2m

1868. SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS, CIGAR BOX MAKERS, SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA R. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1868.

1 13

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,

LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,

BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,

(So CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACKMATACK SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuthtf

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, NOS. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH Street.

ESLER & BRO., PROPRIETORS.

Always on hand, made of the best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Newels, Balusters, Brackets, and Wood Mouldings

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.

BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, AND WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12]

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

BELOW WALNUT.

An assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 6 5 mwfsm

COTTON AND FLAX.

SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,

Of all numbers and brands.

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck

Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts from one to several feet wide; Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,

No. 103 JONES' Alley

NEWS SUMMARY.

Foreign.

—Portugal wants a loan of 10,000 000f.

—Menabrea, the Italian Premier, is at Nice.

—United States 5-20 bonds closed in London yesterday at 71¾.

—Archbishop Manning, of London, has been created a Cardinal.

—The sale of the Paris *Figaro* in the streets of Paris has been prohibited.

—Insurrectionary bands have again made their appearance in Bulgaria.

—The specie in the Bank of England has increased £39,000 since last week.

—The Danish Government has decided against the decimal system of coinage.

—The Liverpool Cotton market was buoyant yesterday. The sales aggregated 15,000 bales.

—It is said that Cardinal Antonelli will soon be relieved of his offices of Secretary of State and President of the Papal Ministry.

—Admiral Farragut gave a great banquet to the Cabinet of Abdul Assiz and the foreign ministers at Constantinople, on Wednesday.

Domestic.

—Gold closed yesterday at 144¾.

—General Hancock has gone to St. Louis.

—The people of Petrolia, Canada, are indulging in Lynch law.

—Assistant Secretary of the Navy Faxon is going to Connecticut.

—C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin has been renominated for Congress.

—Newbern, N. C., rejoiced yesterday over a bale of new North Carolina cotton.

—Baron Lederer, the new Austrian Ambassador to this country, is in New York.

—Mr. James Rogers, the locomotive builder of Paterson, N. J., died on Tuesday.

—Ottawa expects a delegation of Fenian Head Centres to be present at Whalen's trial.

—Perry Fuller yesterday entered bonds of $100,000 as Collector of Customs for the Port of New Orleans.

—The receipts from customs at this port from the 17th to the 22d instant, inclusive, amounted to $237,859.

—Harrison Young, a colored man, was hung at Warwick Court House, Va., for a murder committed in 1866.

—Assistant Secretary of State F. W. Seward left Washington yesterday for New York, on public business.

—David L. Swain, LL. D., late President of the North Carolina University, recently died at Chapel Hill, N. C.

—Hook's planing mills, in New York, were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $13,000; nearly covered by insurance.

—During an altercation in St. Louis on Wednesday night, a man named John Burns, and his wife, were fatally stabbed.

—It is expected that all the New England Governors will attend the New England Fair at New Haven next week.

—A fire in Bethel village, Ontario county, N. Y., on Wednesday night, destroyed fifty thousand dollars worth of property.

—General Rosecrans left White Sulphur Springs yesterday for Washington, carrying with him an address from the ex-Rebel Generals.

—Judge Underwood is in Washington, engaged in organizing the Judiciary of Virginia in accordance with the Fourteenth Amendment.

—The Treasury Department is busily employed in selecting and appointing the gangers and storekeepers created by the new Revenue law.

—It is stated that the dry goods merchants of New York have decided to sell no more goods on credit in the southern States for the present season.

—Judge Barnard yesterday refused to release, on bail, the Sheriff's officers concerned in the shooting affair at the Broadway Theatre, on Monday night.

—Commissioner Rollins has instructed a number of the internal revenue detectives to act as supervisors in cases where the services of the latter officials are required.

—A Colonel Campbell, from Charleston, S. C., yesterday laid before the President an address from the Charlestonians, asking the President to send troops to protect them from threatened riots.

—Colonel J. B. Ihrie, Paymaster United States Army, arrived in Washington yesterday from the plains. He gives a fearful account of the atrocities being committed by the Indians, more than confirming all the telegraphic reports.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

INTERESTING RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—Yesterday the semi-centennial services of the consecration of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, Germantown, were celebrated in the presence of a large congregation. The morning service was held at half-past ten o'clock, and the Holy Communion administered. Right Rev. Bishop Stevens was present, as were also Rev. B. W. Morris, the present Rector of the parish, Rev. E. R. Lippett, one of his predecessors, and the following named reverend gentlemen:—

Drs. Beasley, Clerc, Mombert, and Saddards, and Messrs. Stewart, W. J. Clark, Harris, Lundy, Turner, Spackman, Watson, Getz, T. J. Davis, Deal, Barrow, Roberts, Littell, Coleman, Newman, W. A. White, Yarnall, Colton, Perry, Murphy, Rollins, Ely, Bonnell, Matlack, J. H. Brown, Buchanan, Field, R. C. Evans, and Green, of Illinois.

A historical sermon of much interest was preached by the Rev. Rector of the church, in which he also reviewed the growth of the Episcopal Church at Germantown since the commencement of the present semi-centennial term. Since that time no less than ten churches have been formed within a district at that time having but St. Luke's Church alone.

Bishop Stevens then made a few remarks touching on the lessons of the day, and before making the collection, the rector presented the new alms basin, which had been offered by members of the congregation in memory of departed friends and the commemoration of the day's events. The rector said the first case he desired to use it in was collecting the offerings, that the same might be applied for a new church building.

The Holy Communion was next administered to a large number. The hymn, "Jerusalem, the Golden," was sung by the choir and the clergy and laity retired to the splendid new school room, and partook of a plentiful dejeuner. A blessing was first invoked by the Right Rev. Bishop, and addresses afterwards made by several of the clergy, including Rev. Messrs. Morris, Buchanan, Connell, Dr. Beasley, Spackman, Davis, and Coleman. The ceremonies did not terminate until after 4 o'clock, concluding with the "Gloria in Excelsis."

In the evening the monthly meeting of the North Philadelphia Convocation was held. The chancel was filled with clergy, and the sight presented was truly edifying and devotional. The first address was delivered by Rev. Dr. Bonnell, of Whitemarsh. He was followed by Rev. Heber Newton, Rev. Phillips Brooks, and the Rector, Rev. B. W. Morris, each and all of whom were listened to with great attention. The chancel was adorned with natural flowers, and the services were of the most impressive and interesting character.

THE TOBACCO LAW.—Under the new Revenue law manufacturers of chewing tobacco (fine cut) are compelled to rearrange their packages, in order to comply with the terms of the act which specifies a certain tax, and requires the retail sales to be by weight. The result of this will be that in some kinds of fine cut the papers will contain more tobacco than formerly, and in others they will contain less. Whether the retail price of ten cents the paper will be retained remains to be seen after the law has been in force long enough for manufacturers to determine that question. Starting with three cents the package before the war, fine cut has gradually reached ten cents, and there is every reason to believe that it will go still higher. But the increased cost does not appear to have any effect upon the consumption of the weed.

ALLEGED RECKLESS DRIVING.—John Hautz was arrested on Wednesday evening, on the charge of reckless driving. He was driving a horse attached to a huckster cart, and ran over Mrs. Sophia Lucas, an aged woman, who was walking across the street on crutches. She was very badly injured. The casualty occurred at Germantown avenue and Jefferson street. Hautz was committed to await the result of the injuries inflicted.

POLITICAL.—A grand mass meeting of the Republican citizens of the Twenty-second Ward was held last evening in the Town Hall, Germantown. A band of music was in attendance and discoursed some excellent music.

The assemblage was called to order at eight o'clock by William F. Smith, Esq., who stated that the Executive Committee desired him to act as Chairman in place of a gentleman who had been chosen to preside, but who was unable to be present, in consequence of very urgent business calling him away to another quarter of the city.

The speaker announced the following list of officers:—Vice-Presidents—Charles Bousall, F. A. Hoyt, John Armstrong, James Whitall, Thomas P. Cope, Thomas Lovridge, Joseph Hill, John France, C. H. Cummings, and L. P. Thomson. Secretaries—George P. Evans, Charles P. Mears, I. Sommers, Caspar Miller, Thomas A. Gummey, Peter Leton, James Wine, Charles Millman, David T. Burr, and F. A. Newhall.

Speeches were made by Colonel A. W. Taylor, Hon. Wilmer Worthington, Hon. George Connell, and Hon. H. Bucher Swope.

The meeting was one of the largest ever convened in Town Hall, and the enthusiasm was unbounded.

At Twelfth and Market streets, Camden, a Republican mass meeting was held last evening, and it is estimated that at least three thousand persons were present. It was generally conceded that it was the largest meeting that has been held since the war. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested, and it would seem as though the Republicans of Camden were thoroughly alive to the great questions which are agitating the country. The Central Grant and Colfax Campaign Club and the Grant and Colfax Club of the South Ward, numbering about three hundred, fully equipped, and each headed by a band of music, attended the meeting. It was the first parade made by the clubs, the members of which did not receive their equipments until last evening, but notwithstanding the shortness of the notice, they made a very creditable appearance.

About 9 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Samuel H. Gray, who nominated as President of the meeting, Colonel Samuel C. Harbert, and for Vice-Presidents, Charles Cotting, North ward; Captain R. H. Lee, Middle ward; and Charles Parker, of the South ward. Major Haggerty and Hon. A. W. Tenney, of New York, were the speakers.

IMPROVEMENTS.—New buildings are being erected very rapidly in the Nineteenth Ward, and among those recently commenced we noticed 37 on Norris street, between Thompson and Belgrade; 6 on Thompson street, above Norris; 10 on Third street, above Norris; 13 on Dauphin street, between Almond and Belgrade; 11 on Tulip street, above Adams; and 30 on Cumberland street, between Gaul and Cedar.

No part of Philadelphia is growing more rapidly this season than that which lies west of the Schuylkill. Buildings of various kinds are in the different stages of progress in every portion of the district. Some of them are of large size with brownstone exteriors, others have pressed-brick fronts. Within a few days ground has been broken for eight first-class dwellings to be erected on the west side of Fortieth street, between Baltimore avenue and the Darby road.

Permits have been issued within a few days for the erection of a factory at No. 1024 Newmarket street, to be 55 by 70 feet and three stories in height; also one on the west side of Jasper street, between York and Dauphin streets, to be 38 by 103 feet, and four stories high.

CASUALTIES.—Joseph McIntyre, aged twenty-three years, residing in Delaware county, Pa., was seriously injured yesterday while working in a brick-yard.

James Davenport, aged thirty-six years, residing at Twenty-third and Race streets, had his hand injured yesterday by the premature discharge of a revolver, the ball from which entered his right hand.

A lad named Thomas Walker, residing in Bodine street, was also seriously injured in the side yesterday afternoon by the discharge of a pistol.

The above were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

The following persons were admitted to the Episcopal Hospital:—Charles Smith, an employe of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, with contusions of the hand, caused by being caught between the bumpers of the cars. Ambrose Libiong, a seaman, with a contusion of the right hand. Ann Holden, an employe of Fitler & Weaver, had her hand caught in a picker; it was dreadfully lacerated, rendering amputation necessary.

OFFICERS' REUNION.—On Wednesday a number of the officers belonging to the 183d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, of which Colonel George F. McLean was the commander, called upon him at his residence, N. Tenth street. The evening was spent in talking over the affairs of camp life. The four regiments in which Colonel McLean served were well represented. During the evening speeches were made by Captain Jacob Streich, J. Reeside White, Henry R. Myers, and others. The party then partook of a sumptuous repast, and separated after an evening of mutual enjoyment.

SELLING LOTTERY POLICIES.—Yesterday afternoon Officer S. D. Franklin arrested Daniel E. Hoffman, charged with assault and battery and selling lottery policies. Samuel R. Place, colored, testified that he wrote the book, and that Hoffman backed it. Held in $1500 bail to answer.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc, etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc, etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 3[BEACH and PALMER streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Work, Workshops, and Railroad stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also sugar, saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar-Draining Machines. 6 3[

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER.
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 1[

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
S. WALKER & SONS,
8 2 mw[No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

MARINE TELEGRAPH

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....5 22 MOON SETS.....1 27
SUN SETS.....6 39 HIGH WATER.....11 16

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES T. YOUNG, COATES WALTON, THOMAS POTTER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Bellona	London	New York	Aug. 8
Protontis	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 11
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 14
C of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 15
Ocean	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 15
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 18
Hansa	Southampton	New York	Aug. 18
France	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 19
C of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 19
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 20
Germania	Southampton	New York	Aug. 21
Java	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 22
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 25

FOR EUROPE.

C of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 29
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 29
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 29
Hamburg	New York	Hamburg	Sept. 1
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 2
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 2
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 3
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Sept. 3
Arago	New York	Bremen	Sept. 5
Bellona	New York	London	Sept. 5
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 5
Pereire	New York	Havre	Sept. 5

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Aug. 29
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Aug. 29
Ionian	Philada	New Orleans	Sept. 1
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Sept. 1
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Sept. 2
Eagle	New York	Havana	Sept. 3

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Str E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str W. Whilldin Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig E. A. Bernard, Crowell, 12 days from Cienfuegos, in ballast to E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Samuel Welsh, Hoecker, 4 days from Charleston with phosphate rock to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Jessie L. Leach, Stafford, 9 days from St. Mary's, Ga., with lumber to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Helen Holgate, Golding, 8 days from Pantego, N. C., with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
Schr Sarah Bruen, Adams, 3 days from Wilmington, N. C., with shingles to S. Bolton & Co.
Schr Nellie Bell, Stahl, 4 days from Providence, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr S. C. Fithian, Tutt, 1 day from Port Deposit, Md., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr A. Turrell, Atwood, from Laneville.
Schr Jas. H. Moore, Mulliner, from Boston.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Sarah Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Alaska, Small, from Liverpool for Philadelphia was spoken 11th inst, 70 miles NE. of the Eastport ship stanscona, Cassidy, cleared at St. John, N. B., 22d inst. for Londonderry.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 26th inst.

Barque Darling, Libby, for Philadelphia, was loading at St. Mary's, Ga., 12th inst.

Barque Golden West, Dennis, hence, was loading at St. Mary's, Ga., 13th inst. for Montevideo.

Schr Sybil, Almeida, hence, at St. Jago de Cuba 11th inst. via Port Spain.

Schr W. E. Leggett, Porter, hence, at Norfolk 24th instant.

Schr Richard Vaux, Birch, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 26th inst.

Schrs J. H. Tripp Barton, from New Haven; S. S. Hoxie, Hill; A. W. Bergen, Thompson, from Providence; and W. P. Allen, Angus, from Hartford, all for Philadelphia, at New York 26th inst.

Schr A. Godfrey, Godfrey, for Philadelphia, was loading at St. Mary's, Ga., 13th inst.

Schr T. W. Ware, Abdall, hence, at Richmond 25th instant.

Schr J. H. Perry, Kelley, hence, at New Bedford 26th inst.

Schrs John P. McDevitt, Mullin; E. V. Glover, Ingersoll; and Morning Star, Lynch, hence, at Providence 25th inst.

Schr Evergreen, Belloste, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bristol 22d inst.

Schr Watchman, Dority, for Philadelphia, cleared at Cairls 21st inst.

Schr Right Bower, Rogers, for Philadelphia, cleared at Cairls 22d inst.

Schr Sarah Clark, Griffin, hence for New Bedford, at New York 26th inst.

Schr Mary Means, Hyard, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bangor 24th inst.

Schr J. Hemay, Meredith, for Philadelphia, cleared at Rockland 26th inst.

Schr Wm. B. Mann, Baxter, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Schr John M. Broomall, from Boston for Philadelphia at Holmes' Hole 25th inst.

Schr Nelan Queen, Chase, from Quincy Point for Philadelphia, at Newport 25th inst.

Schr Jesse Wilson, Adams, hence, at Boston 26th inst.

Schr Thos. Jefferson, Bowman, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 26th inst.

Steamer Valley City, Morgan, hence, at Richmond 25th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

Official notice is hereby given that a screw-pile lighthouse has been erected on Smith's Point Shoal, mouth of Potomac river, Virginia. The light will be exhibited for the first time on the evening of September 1, 1868, and every evening thereafter, at which time the lightvessel now marking the station as well as the temporary light-vessel moored close to the lighthouse, for the protection of the work during its progress, will be withdrawn. The lighthouse stands on the edge of the shoal in 12 feet water, mean tide, with from 4 to 6 fathoms within 150 yards of it to the eastward and 2 fathoms on the shoal extending an equal mile all round from NW. by westward to SW. The iron work of the foundation is painted red, the superstructure is painted white. The illuminating apparatus is a 3d order Fresnel lens, showing a fixed white light illuminating the entire horizon. The focal plane is elevated 38 feet above ordinary sea level, and the light should be seen in clear weather a distance of about 11 nautical miles. A fog-bell, to be rung by machinery, and arranged to be struck uniformly at intervals of 15 seconds, is attached to the high house on its eastern side. Vessels passing up or down the bay or into Potomac river, and having from 12 to 14 feet draft of water, may approach the lighthouse safely to within a distance of 250 yards. Vessels of heavier draft should give it a berth of one third of a mile.

By order, W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Aug. 18, 1868.

The Department of State has received information of the discovery of a sunken rock, which has proved fatal to several vessels, in the track from Demarara to Trinidad. It is in the Gulf of Paria, about 20 miles SE. of Point Galera, in lat. 10 25, long. 60 38, true bearing. There are 30 fathoms of water all around the rock, up to the very edge.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL DEPOT,
No. 1038 FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
(One door below Chesnut street),
ESTABLISHED A. D. 1862.

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ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS, IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

Drafts on Philadelphia Post Office, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed:—

On $20.....TWO PER CENT.
From $20 to $100.....FOUR PER CENT.
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STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Orders received for Stamped Checks, Drafts, Receipts, Bill-Heads, etc., and the best rates o commission allowed.

We have constantly on hand
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5 2[PHILADELPHIA.

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FIRE INSURANCE.

LiverpooL and LondoN and GlobE
InsuranE Company.
ASSETS
SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.
Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.
Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
ATWOOD SMITH,
6 15 6m GENERAL AGENT.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan 10-40s	$201,000 00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400 00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562 50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210 070 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625 00
50 000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000 00
20 000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.	19,800 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.	23,375 00
20,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000 00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270 00
5,000,200	Shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800 00
8,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000 00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and New York Mail Steamship Company	15,000 00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900 00
$1,101,400	Par. Market value. Cost, $1089,679 20.	$1,102,802 50
	Real Estate	38,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135 07
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,334 36
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $4676 00, estimated value	3,067 00
	Cash in Bank	$103 017 10
	Cash in Drawer	295 52
		103,315 62
		$1 557,605 15

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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740 09.

CAPITAL	$300,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893 89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846 20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	$33,695 24
INCOME FOR 1868	$350,000 00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5 500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
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Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12[

INSURE AT HOME
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18[

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PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3D MONTH, 22, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000 PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or on 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, issued for Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among the policy holders.
Moneys received at interest and paid on demand.
Authorized by the charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

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7 27

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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No. 409 WALNUT St.
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Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
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Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.
All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their
Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,
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INSURE AT HOME.
GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 426 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTERED CAPITAL, - - $500,000
PAID IN CAPITAL, - - - $100,000
NO LOSSES OR DEBTS.

Insure against loss or damage by Fire on Buildings Merchandise, Household Furniture, and all other insurable property, and also take Marine, Canal and Inland Navigation Risks at the lowest rates consistent with security.

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BENJ. F. O'BRYON, Surveyor.

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INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, . $2,001,266 72
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

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LONDON IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
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Resident Manager, No. 40 PINE Street, N. Y.
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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.
We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with every description of
FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC.,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

40 CENTS.—THE BEST ROASTED COFFEE ever sold in Philadelphia, at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

30 CENTS.—GOOD STRONG ROASTED COFFEE at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

55 CENTS.—JAVA COFFEE, IN LARGE Government sacks at WILSON'S.

ENGLISH CHICKORY, FOR MAKING Coffee rich and strong. For sale at WILSON

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1868.

Bon parte and Bismark.

THE New York *World* in an article under this caption, takes the position that since the peace of Nikolsburg a serious check was administered to Prussia by France. "The peace of Nikolsburg," says our contemporary, "was the work mainly of France." We should like to see some authorities given in support of this. "How serious a check was administered to the ambition of Prussia Europe is only just beginning to appreciate. It is true that for the gravity of the consequences which have since developed themselves from that peace the vehemence and obduracy of the Prussian Government in attempting to ignore the state of things created by that peace, must be largely held responsible." Now what are the consequences which have since developed themselves? We know for certain, although our contemporary makes no mention of this fact, that since that peace Prussia, in addition to the territory acquired by the late war, has succeeded in obtaining the command of the Southern German armies. This, of itself is equivalent, to another victory. What has France gained? We are told that the influence of Prussia, or rather to use the writers' own words, "The mistakes," as he calls them, without, however, specifying what these mistakes of Prussia are, "might perhaps have been easily killed had the Emperor Napoleon permitted himself to be carried away either last year or the year before by the influence of the great events in Germany upon the popular feeling in France." Exactly so. We think the reason why the Emperor Napoleon did not permit himself to be carried away, is generally conceived to be sufficiently obvious. It is universally admitted that France was not in a condition to risk a war with Prussia at the period to which our contemporary refers. The Chassepôt rifle was just being introduced; Prussia had shown what her army could do with the needle-gun. Again, we know for certain that France met with a decided rebuff in the refusal of the Rhenish provinces. This period, it will be admitted, is the most important one. France had just been repulsed in Mexico, or if not repulsed, had accepted our invitation to leave the country. The result is well known.

We are surprised that the writer overlooked another obvious fact, unless he is satisfied that Napoleon can commit no errors. Why did not Louis Napoleon assist Austria? Because as has been admitted by his friends, with strong reasons for believing it, Napoleon himself said—He did not for a moment believe that the Austrians would be otherwise than successful. We could scarcely forbear from smiling at what we must beg pardon for calling the simplicity of the writer, who gravely tells us that, "fortunately for himself, and for France, and it may well be for Germany also, he has since had the firmness to adhere to the policy of patience, forbearance, etc."

A good reason may, we think, be assigned for all this. When the war between Prussia and Austria broke out, Napoleon took a position similar to that which Iago laid out for himself in the memorable fight that was to come off between Roderigo and Cassio:—"If Roderigo kill Cassio or if Cassio kill Roderigo in either case I shall benefit from the result, for a war between two such great powers must necessarily result in great exhaustion to both. I shall then step in and help myself to a slice of territory on the Rhine." We doubt whether Louis Napoleon was ever more disappointed in the whole course of his life, the Bolougne and Strasbourg expeditions always excepted, as at the wonderful success of Prussia. We do not justify Prussia for attacking Denmark, but the conduct of Austria was no better.

The reference to Belgium does not help our New York friend in the least. All speculations as to an alliance with England on this question are mere surmises. Even if such an arrangement be effected, it would practically amount to but little, for England is not in a condition to go to war. She would never have remained quiet and allowed Denmark to be dismembered had she been in warlike trim. Her power of interference in European affairs is gone, and Lord Stanley's recent and rather ostentatious declaration was passed by unheeded by such a powerful nation as Prussia just now undoubtedly is, as if it had been uttered by a third or fourth-rate power.

We think, therefore, that the conclusion arrived at by our contemporary, "that history will give the palm of practical statesmanship during the critical period which has elapsed since the thunder-storm of July, 1866, to the head of the Bonapartes, rather than to the right hand of the Hohenzollern," is erroneous.

WISE PRECAUTIONS.—The Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health on Wednesday reported in favor of the appointment of two inspectors, whose duty it should be to visit the drove-yards of our city and examine all the cattle brought to our market. This is a wise precaution. Already there is becoming prevalent a feeling of uneasiness which is not warranted by the circumstances, but which can only be allayed by the assurance that the people can have none of the diseased cattle sold to them by reason of official protection. The money expended in this matter is well laid out, and if it gives confidence and also prevents danger, the people will not complain if double the sum be spent.

Have We Been Economical?

IT is the grand key-note of the Democratic party to shout in favor of economy, and to charge the Republican party with extravagance. They know full well that there is something peculiarly pleasing in the cry of "retrenchment and reform," and they do not hesitate to make what capital they can out of it, whether they are entitled to it or not. The fact that they are out of office gives them peculiar opportunities to indulge in this cry. Let us see, however, how in our own State the Republican administration have administered the finances, whether during their continuance in power the debt has been increased or diminished, and what sort of an account we can give the people of our stewardship. A number of figures are furnished in the *State Guard*, which serve as a basis on which to show how we have managed the finances of the Commonwealth. For many years previous to 1860 the Democratic party had the control of the State. Neither Whigs nor Republicans had been in power. Under these successive administrations the debt had amounted to an enormous figure, so that on the 1st of November, 1860, before Governor Curtin's inauguration, it had reached $37,909,847·50. For eight years the state was in the hands of our political friends, and on the 1st of August, 1868, the debt was reduced to $33,651,637·47; or an actual release given to the people of FOUR MILLIONS THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND TEN DOLLARS. But not only was the debt reduced but taxation was also. The following figures show how much:—

The net amount chargeable to the counties annually in 1863, 1864, and 1865 was	$1,057,314·33
The net amount chargeable to the counties annually in 1866, 1867, and 1.68	313 222·19
Annual reduction	$1,344,092·14
Add the amount of debt reduced, from November 30, 1860, to August 1, 1868	$4 318 215·03
And we show a reduction of taxation and debt in less than eight years, accomplished by the Republican party, of	$5,651 302·07

But highly creditable as this seems, it does not yet give the full meed due to our party. The circumstances under which this reduction was accomplished were peculiarly unfavorable. Through the allies of the Democracy we were undergoing a fearful and extensive civil war. Vast additional burdens, extraordinary with the occasion which called for them, were incurred. The resources of the States were crippled, and the sources from which profit flows were choked up. The war expenses from December, 1860, to August, 1868, were $5,649,702·74. Had we not had this war, we would have reduced the sum of our indebtedness that much more. So that in the eight years we would have paid off and relieved the people of nine million nine hundred and sixty-seven thousand nine hundred and twelve dollars and seventy-seven cents of debt. Can we not with pride point to this record of our economy, and ask the shouting Democrats, hungry for the spoils of office, "where can you show such a balance sheet?" If the Republican administration is continued for eight years longer we can safely promise that ten millions of the debt will be diminished. Shall we, then, now change the hands, and let loose on the Treasury a strong and voracious crew, who will undo all the good that years of economy have done?

On a Taste for Reading.

THE old adage, "Tell me what friends you keep, and I will tell you what sort of man you are," can be paralleled by one which asks what books you read, and then from the answer presumes what manner of man you are. That was, indeed, the triumph of mind over matter, when Cadmus, the inventor of letters, discovered the noble art of arresting so subtle, volatile, and invisible a thing as thought, and imparted to it an existence more durable than that of brass or marble.

The feeling which a man of liberal education naturally entertains towards the great minds who have written imperishable books, has been so eloquently stated by one who has himself left works which are likely to exist as long as the English language itself, that we cannot forego the pleasure of transcribing this writer's remarks:—"The debt which he owes to them is incalculable. They have guided him to truth. They have filled his mind with noble and graceful images. They have stood by him in all vicissitudes—comforters in sorrow, nurses in sickness, companions in solitude. These friendships are exposed to no danger from the occurrences by which other attachments are weakened or dissolved. Time glides by; fortune is inconstant; tempers are soured; bonds which seem indissoluble are daily sundered by interest, by emulation, or by caprice. But no such cause can affect the silent converse which we hold with the highest of human intellects. That placid intercourse is disturbed by no jealousies or resentments. These are the old friends who are never seen with new faces: who are the same in wealth and in poverty, in glory and in obscurity. With the dead there is no change. Plato is never sullen. Cervantes is never petulant. Demosthenes never comes unseasonably. Dante never stays too long. No difference of political opinion can alienate Cicero. No heresy can excite the horror of Bossuet."

It is no detriment to the noble writer whom we have just quoted, to say that the same thoughts can be found in one of our particular favorites, Montaigne. It detracts not in the slightest degree from his originality, for old Montaigne got his ideas from the ancients, and the modern writer has merely expanded the sense of the Frenchman. How true is every line! and how the advantage is shown to be possessed by those who read the best productions of all ages, to the ephemeral trash which the Minerva press is constantly producing in such abundance. Charles Lamb said, in his own quaint, delightful way:—"At the hazard of losing some credit, I must confess that I dedicate no inconsiderable portion of my time to other people's thoughts. I dream away my life in others' speculations. I love to see myself in other men's minds. When I am not walking I am reading. I cannot sit and think; books think for me." It must be admitted that such a course will suit many who can read and think too; but of the numerous class who only read worthless fiction, such a life is almost useless. We know many who read novels by the cart load, and yet remember nothing. They read only for pastime. It is Shakespeare's comparison of pouring water into a sieve. Good old Charles Lamb was only indulging in his mischievous vein when he said he could not think he was right in saying that he had no repugnances, but he had for all that. It almost provokes us that he did not like Byron; he must even quote Shakespeare's line to confirm his distaste: "I love you not, my Lord Biron; but why stop to point out spots on the sun." Honest, admirable Lamb! His care for his parents, his noble devotion to his sister, his essays in more than one respect unequalled, his genuine taste for literature! Then his companions! Who ever tires of thinking of such friends as Coleridge, Hazlitt, Wordsworth, Hood, and Talfourd? What memories do such names conjure up! Then we too remember that if we had not their personal acquaintance, that their works are as well known in this country as in England. How every scrap of their writings and letters has been treasured!

It is by the study of such authors as these that a genuine, wholesome love for literature is attained. This is part of the company that the late Mr. Thackeray recommends his young friends to keep. Keep the best company. By that phrase he meant, read the best authors. Do not imagine you can always obtain access to such company. You must early have been introduced to them, if you imagine that you can plod at money-making up to a certain age and then sit down to enjoy such acquaintances. You may find too late that the taste for such society is wanting. It is only by cultivating this faculty at the age "when the heart promised what the fancy drew," that a store of pleasure is laid up which lasts for life, a perennial source which will never fail.

THE PLOT HATCHES.—As we stated yesterday, the gathering of railroad (?) men at the White Sulphur Springs meant mischief. So then has that statement been confirmed. General Rosecrans, an obedient slave of the President, acts as carrier, to bring to the Democrats at Washington the soothing address of their brethren of the South to the agitated minds of the Northern people. We now predict that it will paint the condition of that section in glowing colors. Peace, fraternal feeling, and growing prosperity are the blessings showered on the South. War! Insurrection! Murders! Preposterous! there are nothing of the kind, and as to uniting by the bayonet the State governments, such an idea is not entertained. Let us see if this is not the tone of the address.

NEW JERSEY IS ALIVE AND AWAKE.—The following are among the many Republican meetings now being arranged for in various parts of the State. There are many more for which the speakers are not yet definitely assigned:—Major General Alfred Pleasonton will speak at Newton, September 1, and at Paterson September 3. Major James Haggerty will speak at Camden August 27, at Phillipsburg August 28, and at Plainfield September 3. The Hon. A. W. Tenney will speak at Camden August 27, at Phillipsburg August 28, at Newton September 1, at Paterson September 3, and at New Brunswick September 2. Major Z. K. Pangborn will speak at Camden September 3. Senator Frelinghuysen will speak in Plainfield September 3. The Hon. B. G. Noble will speak at Paramus September 1, and at Hackensack September 3. Judge Gale, of New York, will speak at Rahway August 28. General Thomas M. Hite, of Missouri, will speak at Tom's River August 27, and at Newark September 7.

DELAWARE has a peculiar Constitution, by which each of the three counties, with exceedingly unequal populations, enjoys an equal representation in the State Legislature. Following the Legislative representation, the Democratic Convention held the other day was constituted in similar manner. Whereupon the Wilmington *Commercial* comments as follows:—

"There were *five* gentlemen kindly attending the Dover Convention yesterday, as delegates from Wilmington. They were surprised to find they did not constitute a large portion of it, the Convention being composed in this wise:—
Wilmington, 35,000 population, 5 delegates.
Rest of the State, 90,000 " 115 "

"Wilmington thought there was something wrong in this, and therefore promptly withdrew the name of Mr. Lore from the list of candidates for Congress. The five delegates were in most respects, however, kindly treated, and had seats in the Hall, just like others. They return pleased with their little trip, and convinced anew of the privilege they enjoy, in being permitted to vote the ticket which Kent and Sussex present to them."

PROSPEROUS.—A clergyman is now living in Boston who was settled over a rich society there fifty-four years ago, at a salary of $25 per week, twenty-five cords of wood, and a house in Summer street. It is not every Minister of the Gospel who fares so well.

A GUBANATORIAL GATHERING.—Governor English, of Connecticut, Governor Bullock, of Massachusetts, and Governor Burnside, of Rhode Island, will be present at the New England Fair at New Haven.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

THE WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—To-night is devoted to a benefit of Leffingwell, the renowned burlesque actor, who, during the present week has afforded considerable amusement to the crowds who have visited this theatre. He appears as "Clorinda," in H. J. Byron's laughable burlesque of *Cinderella*, and "Romeo Jaffier Jenkins," in Falconer's grand absurdity of *Too Much for Good Nature*. This is Mr. Leffingwell's last appearance but one in the city, and all lovers of fun should avail themselves of the present opportunity to witness him.

AT THE CHESNUT STREET THEATRE the *White Fawn* continues to attract large houses; and certainly no spectacle of the kind has ever been presented to theatre-goers which has been more satisfactory. To-morrow there will be a *White Fawn* matinee.

AT THE AMERICAN there is the usual varied performance. A "Jan-can" matinee to-morrow afternoon.

—Wade Hampton threatened to leave for foreign parts at the time the Confederacy was subdued; and now he threatens that, in case of the election of Grant, he will "pack up his household goods and seek a more congenial clime." We hope he may go.

PHILLIPS.

His Views on the Political Situation.

This week's *Anti-Slavery Standard*, after indulging in its usual misrepresentations of the Republican party, is nevertheless constrained to say that a vote for Grant and Colfax is a vote for freedom. Wendell says:—

We see as clearly as any one the shortcomings of the Republican party. Still a vote for Grant means the negro's suffrage recognized; a vote for Seymour means the negro disfranchised and another war. * * * We look forward, therefore to the success of the Republican party in the coming election as the salvation of the Union and the best hope for the negro. Its defeat will evidence that the blood and treasure of another generation are needed to establish liberty and justice here. * * * Our most serious complaint against Congress is that it has left the whole unchecked, untrammelled power of the nation in the hands of the Rebels, to be wielded against the Republican party in this struggle. The imminent peril in which we stand to-day was no necessity, might easily have been avoided. If Seymour brings back Toombs and Cobb and Davis himself to Washington—and 50,000 votes changed from one side to the other will give him the power—the men we shall curse and Rebels will bless—the men who will soonest clasp hands with them and wear their collar are the Fessendens, Trumbulls, Rosses, Hendersons, sustained by the *Evening Post*, the New York *Times*, and the Boston *Advertiser*. If such really represented the country, we should have been betrayed in 1861, and whipped every time. It is because they do not represent the country, are a disease and a cancer, because of this we exist as a nation. Radicalism can whip such scamels into its purpose hereafter, as it has done scores of times in the past, and thus force the party to complete the work upon which it has been forced to enter. Seymour's advent means repudiation, which ties our hands so that we can never borrow again in order to put down rebellion—and then rebellion.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHALON AND THE POPE.—THREE new Italian belles were baptized by the Pope a short time ago—thousands of American belles are re-baptized every day with PHALON'S "FLOR DE MAYO," the new perfume for the handkerchief. Sold by all druggists. 1t

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE Tablet of Solid Sea Glycerine tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 42

NOTICE.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 25, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 7th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, when an election will be held for nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
8 28 3t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.—A PENALTY of One Per Cent. will be added upon all City Taxes remaining unpaid after the 1st of September, Two Per Cent. October 1, and Three Per Cent. December 1.

In accordance with an Ordinance of Councils, approved October 4, 1867.
8 26 19 12p RICHARD PELTZ, Receiver of Taxes.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.
8 28 10]

WANTED.—IF THOSE PERSONS who have used the "Hen's Rheumatic Liniment," and received great benefit thereby, will please write out their experience of the use, and send it or leave it at the Drug Store S. W. corner SIXTEENTH and POPLAR Streets, or at the office of this paper, they will receive the thanks of the proprietor.

N. B. The object, to have them printed, to make a wrapper for each bottle. 1t*

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful. *Black or brown*, 50c. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwfh

CASSIMERES.

BARGAINS IN FALL AND WINTER

CASSIMERES

FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.

We will open to-day TWELVE HUNDRED YARDS of the above Goods, in short pieces,

Which will be sold at prices to create a run.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,

8 28 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 323 SOUTH STREET,

Has a large assortment of

MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Silk Velvet, Felt Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles. Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. etc., wholesale and retail. 8 19]

FOR SALE.

WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTIES

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The handsome BROWN STONE RESIDENCES, Nos. 4108, 4110, 4112, and 4114 SPRUCE St.

C. J. FELL & BRO.,
8 28 fmwlm No. 120 South FRONT Street.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE double House, recently put in perfect order, WALNUT Street, West Philadelphia. Lot 50 feet front $5000 can remain on mortgage. Address B. at this office. 8 24 6t*

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at

6 24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street.
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9]

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 3m

WANTS.

WANTED—GOOD BOARD, WITH THREE or four Rooms, for family of three grown persons. Have Furniture. Address COMFORT, this Office. 8 28 1t*

HOOP SKIRTS.

THE

GRAND DUCHESS SKIRT

This New and Beautiful Article of Skirt

Eclipses anything ever before shown in this Country:

Patent Right Secured March 24, 1868.

The Trade Specially Invited to call and Examine the Goods, which are now on Exhibition.

SOLE AGENTS,

FARNHAM, KIRKHAM & CO.,

No. 232 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,

FARNHAM, GILBERT, Jr. & CO.,

No. 59 LEONARD Street, New York,

FARNHAM, GILBERT, Jr., & CO.

No. 149 DEVONSHIRE Street,

8 22 mwflm4p BOSTON.

CLOTHING.

A RELIABLE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA!

Hot! Good friend! Are you a Dyspeptic? Have you a miserable feeling of "goneness" before you have had your dinner, and of general wretchedness after you have swallowed it? Have you forty other distressing symptoms, each one worse than the other?

Well, come along then, you are the man. Here is the cure!

"Get a nice piece of beef, and give it to a hungry dog; the long-legged est dog you can find. Then start him off on a full run; and go after him with all your might, until he drops it."

In doing this a few times you promote your activity to such an extent that you will cure your dyspepsia. You will probably spoil your clothes, too, but that is no matter, for at our magnificent

BROWN STONE HALL

You can get a new suit of clothes for a good deal less than your doctor's bill would be, if you would get cured on the old plan.

The most elegant lot of Clothes you ever saw, for the early Fall! Come and see how cheap they be!

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK CRANELLO

TAILOR,

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,

(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,

JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,

ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,

ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 1s 3m

LIFE INSURANCE.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 35 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia,

GENERAL AGENTS

FOR THE

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

FOR THE

States of Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.

The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation Chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a

CASH CAPITAL OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS,

And is now thoroughly organized and prepared for business.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

No. 35 South THIRD Street,

8 8 tuf rp PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Squares and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1f

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S

SELECT

Classical, Scientific and Commercial School

for Boys and Young Men, will open on MONDAY, September 14, at the

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,

TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

This school will combine the thoroughness and system of a first-class public school, with the peculiar advantages of a

WELL-APPOINTED PRIVATE ACADEMY.

Applications for admission may be made at the rooms daily, from 9 to 12 A. M. 8 21 1m

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

AT CHESTER, PA.,

(For Boarders Only).

The Session commences THURSDAY, September 3. For circulars, apply to Jas. H. Orne, Esq., No. 436 Chesnut street; T. B. Peterson, Esq., No. 306 Chesnut street, or to

COL. THEODORE HYATT,
8 26 12t President Pennsylvania Military Academy.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

IN

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to

Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Easton, Pa., July, 1868. Clerk of the Faculty.
7 14f

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE,

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $ 00.

NO EXTRAS.

Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 715 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street,

Address, personally or by note,

N. FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
10 2 1mtf South Amboy, N. J.

EILDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARR'S Select Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence at the above beautiful and healthful situation, September 15, 1868.

Increased accommodations having been obtained by change of residence, there are a few vacancies, which may be filled by early application to the Principal, Shoemakertown P. O., Montgomery County, Pa.

Circulars, and every information regarding the school given at the Office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or as above. 8 8 2m

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF Franciscan Brothers, LORETTO, Cambria County, Pa., four miles from Cresson. Chartered in 1858, with privilege of conferring degrees. Location the most healthy in the State, the Alleghany Mountains being proverbial for pure water, bracing air, and picturesque scenery. Scholastic year commences 1st of September and ends 29th of June. Land Surveying and Drawing furnished gratis. Students admitted from eight years to manhood. Board and tuition, payable in advance, $100 per session. Classical and modern languages extra $10.

References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, Pittsburg; and Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loretto. Music (piano and use of instrument), $25. 8 18 2m

THE ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, Northeast Corner of SEVENTEENTH and MARKET Streets, hitherto under my care will be reopened Sept. 14 under the charge of CHAS. A. WALTERS, A. M., whom I most cheerfully commend to my friends and former patrons. [8 24 12t] JOSEPH DAVIDSON.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDING-School for Young Ladies, No. 3310 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to

8 24tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST AND JUNIPER Streets.

The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 7. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

JAMES W. ROBINS, M. A.,
8 12 wfm4w Head Master.

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA.

Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE will reopen their Boarding and Day School (Thirty-seventh Session), September 16, at No. 1615 Chesnut street. Particulars from circulars. 8 10 to 10 1

THE PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, NORTHWEST PENN SQUARE, reopens on MONDAY, September 14. Catalogues can be had at the School-house by personal application or by post.

T. W. BRAIDWOOD,
8 26 fm4t 9 9 wfm6t Principal.

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above SPRUCE.

The duties of the Classical Institute will be resumed September 7. J. W. FAIRES, D. D.
8 27 1m Principal.

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL RE-OPEN his CLASSICAL and ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1108 MARKET Street, on TUESDAY, September 1. 8 24 1m*

THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1327 SPRUCE Street, will reopen (D. V.) September 14, 1868. 8 24 2m

PIANO.—MR. V. VON AMSBERG WILL RESUME his Lessons September 14, No. 254 South FIFTEENTH street. 8 19 1m*

SIG. P. BONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SINGING. Private lessons and classes. Residence, No. 308 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 8 19 2m*

EXCURSIONS.

MUNDY'S

ELEVENTH ANNUAL

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION

TO ATLANTIC CITY,

ON SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 29.

Last boat leaves VINE STREET FERRY at 8 o'clock P. M.

Returning, leaves ATLANTIC CITY at 4 A. M. Monday morning, arriving at Philadelphia at 7.

TICKETS ..... $1·50

To be had at the ferry one hour before starting.

8 24 6trp D. H. MUNDY

DOWN RIVER.

At 8 o'clock A. M. from ARCH STREET WHARF, steamer PERRY continues her DAILY TRIPS from Chester, Pennsgrove, New Castle, Delaware City, Port Penn, Bombay Hook, and Smyrna. Returning in the evening. Delightful daily excursion. 8 26 6t*

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS TO GLOUCESTER POINT daily. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street every few minutes. 8 26 1m4p*

CAPE MAY STEAMER.

THE LAST TRIP OF THE SEASON TO CAPE MAY, on SATURDAY, 29th of August.

The fine new Steamer LADY OF THE LAKE makes her last trip for the season on SATURDAY, leaving Pier 19, above VINE Street, at 9:15 A. M. and returning leaves Cape May on MONDAY.

Excursion tickets $3, including carriage hire. Each way $2·25, including carriage hire. 8 27 3t

POLITICAL.

From the current number of the *Independent* we make the following selections from articles on the vital questions of the day by prominent writers:—

Emancipation and Democracy.

BY HON. HENRY WILSON.

In this grand work of emancipation, approved by earth and blessed of Heaven, the Democratic party had no part whatever. For more than a quarter of a century, before slavery raised the banners of civil war, it had been its pliant tool, ever swift to come to its support before it was called, and run on its errands before it was sent. Ever prompt to obey its decrees, the Democracy clung to the relentless and unappeasable foe of the country, after it had inspired a bloody resolution to blot the North American republic from the map of nations. After civil war had reddened our fields with the blood of our slain sons; after it had sent wounds, sickness, and sorrows into the homes of the people; the Democratic party persistently continued to resist every measure for the nation's defense, if that measure tended in the slightest degree to harm the admitted cause of all our woe. Throughout the war, of which slavery was the inspiration, the heart, and soul—and long after it became clear to the comprehension of intelligent patriotism that its death would be the annihilation of the Rebellion, the unity of the republic, the life of the nation, the harmonious development of free institutions, the repose, culture, and renown of the people—the Democratic party mourned and would not be comforted over every blow struck at the retreating fiend.

The National Faith and Honor.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

It would be an insult to the reader's understanding to comment on these contrasted declarations. One of them means, "Pay the debt in full, just as we agreed!" while the other as plainly says, "Cavil, quibble, demur, resist, and never pay a cent that we can possibly avoid paying." No one can misunderstand the drift, the *animus* of either.

The taxation of Government securities is governed by law and compact. Chief Justice Marshall decided in 1820 that no State or municipality could tax the bonds of the United States, as were it otherwise, the States might defeat, by their exercise of taxing power, the express and vitally needed power of the Federal Government to borrow money. No jurist has ever impugned this decision.

True, the Government might make its bonds locally taxable; but if it did it must pay just so much higher rate of interest as the probable amount on taxes on its bonds. If Government bonds are untaxable they will net the Treasury just so much more as that exemption is worth. In peace we should always be able to borrow on untaxed bonds at 4 to 5 per cent.; when the same bonds made taxable, must pay 6 to 7 per cent. Idiots alone could imagine that exemption is in favor of the bondholder; he pays for it precisely as he pays for his bond. Only by issuing bonds untaxable and then taxing them—that is by repudiation and rascality—can anything be made by taxing bonds. * * *

I only add to this demolition of the central Copperhead assumption that the bonds are payable in greenbacks my earnest entreaty that every Republican speaker and writer meet this question like men. In the immortal words of Lincoln's second inaugural, "with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right," let us, trusting in the integrity of the American people, stand firmly by the faith and honor of the Republic.

The Work Before Us.

BY FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

It is eminently creditable to the sagacity, if not to the honesty, of the Democratic leaders that they prefer to limit discussion of the merits of their party, in the present canvass, strictly to the platform adopted in New York by their Fourth of July National Convention. For very obvious reasons, they are "dead" against dead issues. There is as much shrewdness as apparent resignation in their willingness to let "bygones be bygones." In this prompt, business-like course there would be much to commend, if one did not see lurking behind it a very ugly fact which it is designed to conceal. In the effort to withdraw the war record of the Democratic party there is either a sense of its criminality or a conviction of its present odiousness. Their policy evidently is to attack, not to defend; and in this they are wise. They are smart men, and largely gifted with powers of utterance; but the task of defending the policy of their party during the war would leave time for little else, were they once to enter upon it. They therefore cast it aside altogether. They know that, like Lord Granby's character, there are some things which can only pass without censure, as they pass without observation. No men more readily than they perceive the effect which time and events have wrought in the minds of men. Deeds which were once done with impunity, and even gloried in at the time of their perpetration, by a slight change in the varying current of events, assume an aspect too revolting for defense. It is now much easier to assail the Republican party for its awkward management of public affairs than to defend the efforts of Governor Seymour and his friends to resist the drafts and other necessary measures for the preservation of the Union. So far as the endeavor to divert attention from the position occupied by the Democratic party during the war may be taken as a confession, it is at least valuable to outsiders. It is always a decided gain to the cause of justice to have even an implied admission of guilt on the part of the culprit. Excellent, however, as confession is, it does very little good to anybody unless coupled with an honest purpose to forsake the evil way, and an earnest effort to reform.

Claims of the Freedmen's Commission.

BY WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

There is no hope for the ignorant and degraded white population of the South that to them shall be extended the invaluable boon of education, excepting through the success of the experiment to teach those whose wrongs and sufferings, while held in slavery, demand for them the first consideration. Let the freedmen's schools be abandoned by neglect, or suppressed by local mob violence, and no man may look for any educational provisions in behalf of "the poor white trash" in that benighted section of our country. In that case all the reconstruction acts of Congress will be paralyzed, and will not fail to carry out its evil designs to the uttermost. Then, North and South, look out for "a day of wrath, a day of trouble and distress, a day of wasteness and desolation, a day of darkness and gloominess, a day of clouds and thick darkness, a day of the trumpet and alarm against the fenced cities and against the high towers!"

CALIFORNIA.

Western Emigrants—Changes in Manner and Life.

"Mark Twain" writes to the Chicago *Republican*:—

"The exodus of people from the Atlantic States to California within the past nine months has been something surprising. The ships of the Pacific Mail Company carried forty thousand persons to San Francisco during that time. The ships of the opposition line must have carried about half as many. The former company despatches four steamers a month, and the latter company two. The officers of the ship I came in from the Isthmus said the last was the lightest passenger trip (outward from New York) they had had for eight months, and yet they had upward of eight hundred people on board. During more months than one their passenger list reached about five thousand. When I went out in this vessel, five months ago, she had twelve hundred souls on board, less fifteen. This grand 'rush' to California of sixty thousand people in nine months provokes little or no remark now, but was the 'rush' of '49 greater?

"Several things contributed towards inaugurating this new flight of the people westward. California and Oregon suddenly sprang to a considerable importance as wheat-producing States—the hand of the former taking to itself the chief rank in the Eastern markets (and still holding it). Farms could be purchased at reasonable figures in both States. Both climates possessed inviting features. The opening of the great China mail line of steamers, and the rapid advancement being made towards the completion of the Pacific Railroad suggested that broad, new fields for labor, capital and enterprise would be thrown open shortly on the Western seaboard and continue to widen and augment in importance with every voyage of the steamers and every section added to the railway. These were contributors; but the chief contributors to the exodus were the untoward condition of things in the Atlantic States last year, and the reduction of fares on the California steamers.

"Just in the midst of the sorest distress of the winter, when mills and factories were suspending work and thousands of men were being thrown out of employment just too late to enjoy the eight-hour system and the augmented wages they had fought so manfully for, the opposition line and the regular mail line of California steamers began a system of mutual throat-cutting, in the matter of freight and fares, which has continued to the present time. First-cabin fares suddenly came down from $100 or $500 to $150—steerage fares even below $50 often. It was cheaper to spend three weeks at sea between here and California, than to stay at home. Swarms of men who were idle, and who saw no prospect of employment in the States, found California forced upon their attention all at once. There was a great demand there for workingmen of all descriptions; the wages were excellent; transportation thither was cheap. Sixty thousand men seized upon this inviting opportunity to better their fortunes.

"The Pacific steamers still carry three thousand emigrants out of New York every month, and the prospect is good that the 'rush' will begin again with the opening of the new season—say about February. Has the Pacific coast found employment for these people? Yes. For every one that asked it. It can find work for as many more, I think. It need not be supposed that all these emigrants have remained in California. On the contrary, probably half the number, or more, have spread themselves abroad over Oregon, Washington Territory, the British Possessions, Alaska, Arizona, Nevada, Idaho and Montana, and a few have straggled to Japan and China. San Francisco was bewildered for a while. She found herself besieged by a vast army of unexpected visitors, many of them without a cent, and she did not know what to do with them.

"As St. Paul justly remarks in his epistle to the Fenians, 'Necessity is the mother of invention.' The business men of San Francisco invented the California Labor Exchange. It proved equal to the emergency. For the past six or seven months it has found labor and the customary wages for from fifteen hundred to two thousand immigrants a month—her full share of the immigration. The others scattered abroad, as I have said. The Labor Exchange not only found employment for fifty, sixty, or seventy men a day, but when I left San Francisco the demand upon it for various classes of laborers and mechanics was greater than the supply. Every 'steamer day' (incoming) its offices were crowded with immigrants. They were sent to work in mines, mills, factories, on railroads and in shops. Yet, still there were orders on the books that could not be filled, as I have just said. With the present light trips of the steamers (five hundred passengers) the Exchange finds its labors exceedingly light, no doubt.

"California is a very good State to go to. It is not so speculative a country as it was in matters of pure business. It has sobered down considerably and taken upon itself the steady-going habits of legitimate trade and commerce. Formerly, to be a Californian was to be a speculator. A man could not help it. One man tried to be otherwise, but he was only kicking against fate. While everybody was wild with a spirit of speculation and full of plans for making sudden fortunes, he said he would just farm along quietly and slowly gain a modest competence, and so be happy. But his crop of onions happened to be about the only onions produced that year. He sold it for a hundred thousand dollars and retired."

The Union League in North Carolina.

From the Raleigh Standard, Aug. 26.

Under the efficient management of General Littlefield, Grand President of the Union League of America in North Carolina this order is being rapidly organized in every county. The books, papers, and correspondence of the League are in perfect order, and we are happy, from a personal examination of the official records, to be able to assure our friends that although the operations of the order are conducted noiselessly and without any parade or display, that there are about seventy thousand enrolled members, under a perfect system of organization, extending from the eastern to the western boundaries of the State, and from Virginia to the South Carolina line. The great secret and object of the League is to maintain the laws and preserve the peace.

General Rosecrans' Mission.

In speaking of General Rosecrans' visit to the White Sulphur Springs, and the proposed address from the ex-rebel Generals, the Richmond *Dispatch* of Wednesday says:

"If such a statement is to be made, we hope General Lee will make it himself, and that it may be brief and plain, as he would make it, and not burdened with any surplusage and discussion, such as many politicians are so fond of. A statement of that sort would probably do good. It would be universally read. But even that should not be made unless it be elicited under some satisfactory assurance that it is earnestly desired by the Northern people."

CITY ITEMS.

BARGAINS offered in Summer Clothing and in Summer Goods made to order, to close out stock. Assortment still good, but being rapidly closed out.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION.—Worn out with the burning heats of summer, the human system requires to be reinforced and regenerated at this season. Strength has literally been steaming out of it under a temperature that necessarily produces exhaustion. Fall is the season of remittent and intermittent fevers, and the weak and enervated are always their first victims. Now, therefore, is the time for invigoration. Those who have neglected to tone and regulate the digestive and secretive organs during the months of June and July, can no longer continue to do so without imminent peril to health and life. Commence a course of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS without delay. Of all renovating, strength-sustaining preparations this is the most wholesome and the most potent. It does not unduly excite the most sensitive organization. Its mission is to preserve, regulate, and restore. The tonic, anti-bilious and aperient vegetable elements which it contains are associated in the exact proportions necessary to put the whole physique into perfect working order. The purity of all its ingredients is guaranteed. It rouses the languid appetite, gives unwonted energy to the digestion, calms and braces the nerves, and replaces lassitude and depression with energy and cheerfulness; besides being agreeable to the palate and free from all the objections urged against the adulterated stimulants and tonics of which it is designed to supply the place.

EXTENSIVELY USED.—The almost universal adoption of Speer's Wine by the Medical Faculty, in preference to all other wines, is the best guarantee which the public can have of its purity and beneficial effects upon the human system. The "Standard Wine Bitters" is made of his pure wine as a base, with Peruvian Bark, Chamomile Flowers, Wild Cherry Bark, Snake Root, and such other herbs and roots as will give vigor and tone to the system. For sale by Druggists.

FROM Mr. A. Winch, of No. 505 Chesnut street, we have received the latest numbers of the London *French Pun* and *Reynolds' Miscellany*. These and all other popular periodicals may be obtained at Mr. Winch's counter.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

PRINCE ALBERT'S TAILOR.—Poole admits that Charles Stokes & Co., No. 824 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, are the best tailors in this country.

See "Galignani's Messenger" and "Cosmopolitan," issued November 23, 1866.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

UPHOLSTERING.—Prices reduced, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street. Work of any description done. Men always ready.

BEDDING renovated and made equal to new, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

TRENWITH has everything in the literary line that readers can wish for. His popular news depot, at No. 107 S. Third street, is filled almost to surfeit with romances, condensed biographies, novelettes, ridiculous serials, fashion plates, literary periodicals, and travels. Illustrated and news journals. He receives all the New York journals of the day long before the regular mail comes in, and furnishes them to his readers at a very moderate rate.

AUTUMNAL ATTIRE FOR GENTLEMEN AND JUVENILES. WANAMAKER & BROWN.

MARRIED.

SIMMS—SCHABINGER.—On the 19th of July last by the Rev. Dr. S. M. Landis, MR. JOHN SIMMS, of New York City, to Miss CAROLINE K. SCHADINGER, of this city.

STEVENSON—TEMPLIN.—On the 26th instant, by A. J. Knox, Esq., at the residence of the bride, Norristown, Mr. JOHN A. STEVENSON, of N. Y., 1340 Lombard street, Philadelphia, to Miss THAMAZINE TEMPLIN, daughter of R. D. Templin, Esq.

DIED.

BROWN.—On the 25th instant, MARY V., wife of Charles A. Brown.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 312 Marshall street, on Sunday, the 30th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

HATHAWAY.—On the afternoon of the 25th instant, SARAH, wife of Dr. Isaac J. Hathaway, and daughter of the late David and Jane Cox, in the 43d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Radiant Star Association No. 46, I. O. of P., and Hannah Penn Council, No. 13, O. of A., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 2132 N. Fifth street, above Diamond, on Sunday, the 30th instant, at 3 o'clock. Services at the Cohocksink M. E. Church. Funeral to proceed to the Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

LIVINGSTON.—On the 25th instant, GEORGE M., only son of Henry W. and Julia J. Livingston, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1541 South street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment at Mount Moriah.

LUKENS.—Suddenly, on the 24th instant, ALLAN R. LUKENS, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 4459 Main street, Manayunk, on Sunday afternoon, the 30th instant, at 2 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Roxborough.

SIMPSON.—On the 26th instant, WILLIAM SIMPSON, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Zachary Taylor Lodge, No. 45, A. P. A., of Pennsylvania, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1516 N. Second street, on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Glenwood Cemetery.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States 6 10

HOLLOWAY'S CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

A PURE ESSENCE OF THE TRUE JAMAICA GINGER.

Free from Cayenne Pepper or any other admixture, possessing

All the Carminative and diffusively stimulating properties

Which are so potent in the Jamaica Ginger alone, and which are so efficacious in all cases of Chills from Exposure to Cold or Dampness, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, etc.

OBSERVE—A half teaspoonful of Holloway's Ginger is stronger and more effective than a full teaspoonful of any other in the market.

PREPARED BY

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH STREET, 7 8 PHILADELPHIA.

SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP. QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP. QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST. PHILADELPHIA. 6 29 3mdp

MERRICK & SONS SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE, Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE. Patented June, 1868.

DAVID JOY'S PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.

D. M. WESTON'S PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE AND HYDRO EXTRACTOR,

For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. [7 19mwf]rp

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

ESTATE OF MARY HAMILTON, Deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN ELLIOTT, Executor of last Will and Testament of MARY HAMILTON, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, September 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of E. H. THARP, No. 32 S. THIRD Street, in the City of Philadelphia.

8 28 fmw 5t

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Reflectors; also, Crandall's Patent Organes, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 25 3

PATENTED—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 6 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 7 23 6p

FINANCIAL.

750 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

Are now finished and in operation. Although this road is built with great rapidity, the work is thoroughly done, and is pronounced by the United States Commissioners to be first-class in every respect, before it is accepted, and before any bonds can be issued upon it.

Rapidity and excellence of construction have been secured by a complete division of labor and by distributing the twenty thousand men employed along the line for long distances at once. It is now probable that the

WHOLE LINE TO THE PACIFIC WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1869.

The Company have ample means of which the Government grants the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations; also 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of its road; also United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built, for which it takes a second mortgage as security, and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal amount may be paid in services rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, etc.

THE EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, from its Way or Local Business only, during the year ending June 30, 1868, amounted to over

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS,

Which after paying all expenses was much more than sufficient to pay the interest upon its Bonds. These earnings are no indication of the vast through traffic that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Upon such a property, costing nearly three times their amount,

ARE ENTIRELY SECURE.

The Union Pacific Bonds run thirty years, are for $1000 each, and have coupons attached. They bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July, at the Company's office in the City of New York, at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The principal is payable in gold at maturity. The price is 102 and at the present rate of gold, they pay a liberal income on their cost.

A very important consideration in determining the value of these bonds is *the length of time they have to run.*

It is well known that a long bond always commands a much higher price than a short one. It is safe to assume that during the next thirty years, the rate of interest in the United States will decline as it has done in Europe, and we have a right to expect that such six per cent. securities as these will be held at as high a premium as those of this Government, which, in 1857 were bought up at from 20 to 24 per cent. above par. The export demand alone may produce this result, and as the issue of a private corporation, they are beyond the reach of political action.

The Company believe that their Bonds, at the present rate, are the cheapest security in the market, and the right to advance the price at any time is reserved. Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. THIRD Street.

W. PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. THIRD Street.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., No. 16 S. THIRD Street.

AND IN NEW YORK AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 20 NASSAU Street, AND BY JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, No. 59 WALL Street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the Bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, and Means for Construction and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER, August 12, 1868. [5 1 fmwtf] New York.

A VERY DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds OF THE ROCHESTER WATER WORKS CO.

FOR SALE AT 87 1-2, AND Accrued Interest from JULY 1, 1868.

PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY. January and July.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO GLENDINNING & DAVIS, No. 48 South THIRD Street, 8 24 10t PHILADELPHIA.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, *For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Renting of Safes.*

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	J. Gillingham Fell,	Alex. Henry,
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John Welsh,	E. W. Clark,	Geo. F. Tyler.

OFFICE, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.

N. B. BROWNE, President. C. H. CLARK, Vice-President. E. PATTERSON, Sec. and Treasurer. 1 15 tfmw

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 8 5 3

FINANCIAL.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS At 102, And Accrued Interest.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS At 103, And Accrued Interest.

FOR SALE BY DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET, 8 25 PHILADELPHIA

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 36 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR The Union Pacific Railroad Co., AND Central Pacific Railroad Co

We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.

Pamphlets, with Maps, Reports, and full information furnished on application. 6 11 tf

UNDER SPECIAL STATE CHARTER

THE UNION BANKING COMPANY,

N. E. Cor. FOURTH and CHESNUT Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $1,000,000. PAID IN CAPITAL, $100,000.

Solicits the accounts of Business Firms, Manufacturers, Dealers, and others.

Collections made and Checks on Country Banks received.

Certificates bearing interest at 4 per cent. will be issued for special deposits, to remain 30 days or longer.

N. C. MUSSELMAN, President. E. F. MOODY, CASHIER. 8 3 1mrp

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY'S MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE IN 1898.

$5,000,000,

With Interest at Six Per Cent., Payable on the First Day of June and December of each year,

FREE FROM STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

$1,000,000 OF THESE BONDS, Either Coupon or Registered,

Are offered at ninety-five per centum, with interest from the day of sale, free from State and United States' taxes. For further information, apply to

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer, Office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, 8 3 1mrp No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 7 3 3m

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office.

GLENDINNING & DAVIS, NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET, Stock and Gold Brokers.

QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND. 6 8 3m

E. GLENDINNING, JR. JOHN H. DAVIS

FIFTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE

Death of Victor Hugo's Wife—The Sultan and Admiral Farragut.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 28.—The wife of Victor Hugo died in this city on the 26th inst.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 28.—The Sultan yesterday visited Admiral Farragut on board the flagship Franklin. International civilities were exchanged, and much good feeling was manifested.

BERLIN, August 28.—King William has returned from his visit to Potsdam.

The Evening Markets.

LONDON, August 28—Evening.—Consols, 94 for money and account. Five-twenties, 73¾. Atlantic and Great Western, 39¾. Erie, 31¾. Illinois Central, 91¾.

FRANKFORT, August 28.—Five-twenties, 75¾.

LIVERPOOL, August 28—Evening.—Cotton firm. Sales to-day 12,000 bales. Other articles closed unchanged.

ANTWERP, August 28—Evening.—Petroleum declined to 49¾.

GLASGOW, August 28.—Arrived, steamer Britannia from New York.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—A fire in Beverly street today destroyed the carriage factory of G. H. Dodd, the stable of Daniel Doherty, and the nail factory of W. C. Skully. The loss is $30,000, partially covered by insurance.

New York Stock Quotations—4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	125⅝	Chi. and R. I. R.	101⅝
N. Y. and E. R.	47¾	Pacific M. S. Co.	101¼
Ph. and Read. R.	91	Tol. & Wabash R.	55¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	85⅝	Mil. and St. P. com	75¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	86¼	Adams Express Co.	48
Chi. and N. W. com.	83	Wells' Fargo	25¼
Chi. and N. W. pref.	83⅛	U. S. Express	42
Pitts. Ft. W. and Chi. R. R.	107¾	Tennessee 6s, new	62¼
		Gold	145¾

Market firm.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO. BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK

Dealers in all Government Securities and Foreign Exchange.

Letters of Credit issued on Messrs. JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris, AVAILABLE FOR TRAVELLERS' USE THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

Bills on all the principal cities.

Government Securities bought, sold, or exchanged.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., No. 16 South THIRD Street. 7 10 PHILADELPHIA.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT PHILADELPHIA, August 1, 1868

Notice to Shareholders.

Persons holding receipts for subscription to NEW STOCK, dated PRIOR to July 23, are hereby notified that Certificates will be ready for delivery on and after 4th instant.

Certificates for receipts dated July 23 to 30 inclusive will be ready for delivery on and after 14th instant.

THOS T. FIRTH, 8 1 30t TREASURER.

FOR THIRTY DAYS

I WILL SELL AT A GREAT SACRIFICE THE SURPLUS STOCK,

Brought from the Old Store, CORNER OF SEVENTH AND CHESNUT AT THE NEW STORE, No. 1128 CHESNUT Street, TWO DOORS BELOW TWELFTH.

4 6mwf6m JAMES M'MULLAN.

NOTICE, JOHN W. THOMAS, Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St., HAS JUST RECEIVED A FULL LINE OF PIM BRO'S, FIRST QUALITY IRISH POPLINS, For Fall and Winter Wear, *IN COLORS:*

BLACK, BROWNS, MODES, SLATE, DRABS, GARNET, WHITE, BLUES, MAUVE, *GLACE*, GREENS, CHENE, CLARET,

Which we offer at the VERY LOWEST MARKET PRICE. 8 23 rp

THE MAGNIFICENT NEW ROOMS OF THE *WOOD HANGING COMPANY*, No. 1111 CHESNUT STREET, Are now open, where they are prepared to respond to all orders at the shortest notice. The public are invited to call and examine the beautiful effects of WOOD HANGING in WALL DECORATIONS, And get correct and reliable information in reference to its adaptation, cost, and all particulars respecting the same. 8 3 mwf3morp

THE MILTONIAN CONTROVERSY

"C. C." contributes to the New York *Tribune* the following *resume* of the arguments for and against the newly-discovered poem which has been attributed to John Milton:—

In the London *Times* of July 16 there appeared a letter from Professor Henry Morley, of University College, London, giving an account of his discovery of what he believed to be a hitherto unknown poem by John Milton. An account of the way in which the discovery came to be made will not be uninteresting, as showing the pains a conscientious scholar will take, to secure as great accuracy as possible in any work he is engaged upon, no matter how small, or apparently unimportant, it may be. Professor Morley had undertaken to compile for some publisher a small book of selections from the writings of the poets who lived in the time of Charles I. and the Commonwealth. On receiving from his printer a proof containing passages from Milton, he thought it might not be useless to compare it with the original edition of his English and Latin poems published in 1645. The British Museum contains two copies of this edition—one in the General Library, and the other in what is known as the King's Library, a magnificent collection of 70,000 volumes made by George III., and presented to the Museum in 1823 by George IV. This last was the copy to which Mr. Morley referred, and we will give his account of what he found in it in his own words:—

"The volume contains first the English, then the Latin poems of that first period of Milton's life, each separately paged. The Latin poems end on page 87, leaving the reverse of the leaf blank; and this blank I found covered with handwriting which, to any one familiar with the collection of fac-similes in the late Mr. Sotheby's 'Rambles in Elucidation of Milton's Autograph,' would, I think, convey at first glance the impression it conveyed to me, that this was the handwriting of John Milton. It proved to be a trauscript of a poem in fifty-four lines which Milton, either for himself or for some friend, had added to this volume. It is entitled, simply, 'An Epitaph,' and signed by him, 'J. M., Ober, 1647.' He was then in his thirty-ninth year. As the page is about the size of a leaf of notepaper, the handwriting is small. Thirty-six lines were first written, which filled the left-hand side of the page, then a line was lightly drawn to the right of them, and the book being turned sideways the rest of the poem was packed into three little columns, eight lines in each of the first two columns, and the other two lines at the top of the third column, followed by the initials and date. Upon the small blank space left in this corner of the page, the Museum stamp is affixed, covering a part of Milton's signature." To this letter Mr. Morley appended the newly-found poem, with its MS. contractions expanded, and the spelling modernized. Since then, it has been several times reprinted in its original form, but each successive time with important changes, as the faded handwriting, with the old contractions, and peculiarly formed letters, has been subjected to a more and more careful scrutiny with magnifying glasses in the hands of adepts. But it is probable that we have not yet the poem exactly as it stands, for in the *Times* of July 29, a letter appears from a Mr. Ingleby, who states positively that the date of the poem is not Ober (October), but 10ber (December), and in a letter published in the *Times* of the 20th, though bearing the same date as Mr. Ingleby's, Mr. Bond, Keeper of the Dept. of MSS. in the British Museum, gives a ver*sion of the poem, intended to be exact*, in which he makes an important change in a word not hitherto suspected, and also prints the date 10ber, as read by Mr. Ingleby. It may be added that Mr. Bond, who does not believe that the handwriting is Milton's, appends the signature "P. M.," instead of "J. M.," to the version which he gives, that being the way in which he has read it from the first. Mr. Bond's conviction that the signature is not "J. M.," first announced in a note to the *Times* July 18th, from Mr. Rye of the Museum, written with a view to check the inconvenient rush by the public to the library to inspect the volume—has had a great influence in the formation of opinion on the authenticity of the poem. Nevertheless it does not appear to be considered as settling the matter, for both Professor Morley and Mr. Hepworth Dixon, while unwilling to take a position of decided opposition to the clearly-expressed opinion of such an expert as Mr. Bond, are yet strong in their belief that he is mistaken both as to signature and handwriting. Beside the changes which have been made in the reading of the poem by Mr. Bond and others, since Mr. Morley first published his transcript of it, it is possible that the suspicion of another *Times* correspondent may prove well founded, and that a closer examination may prove that a careless slip in grammar which has given rather unnecessary trouble to the critics, seeing that Milton's grammatical constructions are sometimes careless, and often un-English, does not really exist in the manuscript. If this correction of "appears" for "appear" (line 44) shall come to be finally allowed, there will then have been eight changes made in the body of the poem since Mr. Morley first published it. Of these changes, one is essential for grammatical accuracy, and four are necessary to the sense; the remaining three are, perhaps, not of importance. It cannot be long, we think, especially if Mr. Morley shall publish, as he proposes, a fac-simile of the poem, before the true reading of every word will be settled beyond a question, and we shall be in full possession of the facts on which to found a decided opinion from internal evidence whether the poem was really written by Milton or not.

It seems, however, that Prof. Morley is not the first discoverer of this poem. Mr. David Masson, well known as a writer, and particularly as the author of a "Life of Milton in connection with the History of his Times," of which work only one volume has been published, writes a letter to the *Times* of July 21, in which he says that the lines have been known to him for a considerable time—in a letter written later, he says, "for about ten years"—and that he has a copy of them which he took on the 23d of May, 1866, from the volume where Mr. Morley has also found them. Over this copy he put, at the time, the following heading:—"Copy of MS. lines, in a contemporary hand (not Milton's) on the fly-page at the end of a copy of Milton's poems, edit. 1645 in Brit. Mus. (press-mark 238, p. 5)." And, a little further on, he says, "I find a query attached to my copy whether I was right in making out the first letter to be 'J.'"

It may be thought that the all-important point to be settled—so far as evidence of authenticity is concerned—is, whether the handwriting is Milton's, or not. But, this is a question which, as Mr. Morley admits, may never be satisfactorily settled. Mr. Bond, as we have seen, does not believe that it is, nor does he believe the signature to be "J. M." Mr. Masson agrees with Mr. Bond as to the handwriting, and is strongly inclined to give up the signature, of which, as we have seen, he had early doubts. On the other hand, both Mr. Morley, of whose opinion Mr. Masson speaks with respect, and Mr. Hepworth Dixon, are decidedly of the belief that the handwriting and signature are both Milton's. Yet even Mr. Bond admits that the handwriting is a good one of Milton's time, but his opinion is that it is the writing of a copyist, and not of the author, whoever the author may be. He comes to this conclusion from the peculiar form of some of the contractions. It may also be stated that the poem was written in the book before it was put into its present binding, which is an old Italian one, but, whether made in England or in Italy, is not yet known. Indeed, so far, no attempt would seem to have been made to get at the history of the volume, which, if it were traced, might throw a ray of light on this doubtful matter. It seems to us that, after all, the chief difficulty lies in the signature. If that shall prove to be "J. M.," then the poem, supposing it to be authentic and not a forgery, must be accepted as Milton's, no matter whose the handwriting may be; if, however, it shall be decided by experts that it is "P. M.," then we must look about for some other author, and rest puzzled as to why the unknown writer should have chosen this place, of all in the world, to write his lines. But we are far from being without hope that the signature may finally prove to be "J. M." It is to be remembered that it is not easily decipherable. It is partly covered by the Museum stamp, and different eyes see it differently; but patient study with the microscope can hardly fail in time to separate the two, and settle this matter definitely. There is one point in this matter of the handwriting to which we may allude in passing. Mr. Morley thinks that the handwriting of "The Epitaph" has an affinity with some lines, signed "J. M.," and attributed to Milton, which were found on a blank leaf in a copy of the "Mel Heliconium" by Alexander Rosse. Mr. Masson does not believe that these lines are by Milton, nor that they are in his handwriting, and Mr. Bond says that he long ago came to the same conclusion. We will give these lines as printed by Mr. Masson, because we think they present a curious point for consideration:—

"On Mel Heliconium, written by Mr. Rosse, Chaplain to His Majesty (i. e. to Charles I).

"Those shapes, of old transfigured by the charms
Of wanton Ovid, wakened with th' alarms
Of powerful Rosse, gain nobler forms, and try
The force of a diviner alchemy.
So the quaint chemist, with ingenious power,
From calcined herbs extracts a glorious flower:
So bees, to freight their taymy cells, produce
From idle nous weeds a sweet and wholesome juice. J. M."

We do not wonder at Mr. Masson's exclamation, "Did Milton write this stuff!" But will it not be a little singular (if the resemblance between the handwriting of "The Epitaph" and that of the lines on the "Mel Heliconium," which Mr. Morley thinks he sees, shall be found to exist) that there is also a resemblance in the words employed in each? Mr. Masson, though he draws no conclusion from the observation, calls our attention to the fact that both in "The Epitaph" and in the lines on the "Mel Heliconium" the words "chemic" or "chemist," and "thymy," are used, and that in both we have a "bee" or "bees." To these we will now add the word "calcined," which, when Mr. Masson wrote (July 25), was being read "caverned," but which was announced by Mr. Morley, Mr. Bond assenting, to be "calcined," in his letter published July 27. The point to which we wish to call attention is, that although Milton once uses the compound word "arch-chemic," and "alchemist," and "alchemy," each once, he never uses, we believe, either "calcined" or "thymy." This may be worth thinking on.

But, leaving the question of the handwriting to be settled as it may, let us examine the *internal evidence that the poem affords as to its* authorship. Perhaps, at this stage of the investigation, it will be advisable to take the poem in its five divisions as originally printed, and give the gist of all that has been said about each, for and against. The first of these is as follows:—

"He whom Heaven did call away
Out of this Hermitage of clay,
Has left some reliques in this urn
As a pledge of his return."

These lines have been allowed to pass unchallenged. Only Mr. Dixon has called attention to the beauty of the word "Hermitage" in this connection.

"Meanwhile the muses do deplore
The loss of this their paramour,
With whom he sported ere the day
Budded forth its tender ray.
And now Apollo leaves his lays
And puts on cypress for his bays;
The sacred sisters tune their quills
Only to the bubbling rills,
And while his doom they think upon,
Make their own tears their Helicon;
Leaving the two-topt Mount divine
To turn votaries to his shrine."

The Earl of Winchilsea, who was the first to take up the lance, or rather, for nothing can be less elegant or knightly than his style of attack, let us say "the club," against Mr. Morley and the poem, quarrels with the rhymes from beginning to end, leading off with the words "deplore" and "paramour." He signalized his entrance into the critical arena by two egregious blunders, for he says that Milton had a far too exquisite ear for rhyme, to make "deplore" rhyme to "paramour," and far too exquisite a sense of propriety, to use the word "paramour" at all. But not only does Milton, in the "Ode on the Nativity," make "paramour" rhyme to "her," a far worse rhyme than the one in "The Epitaph," it is a notorious fact that rhymes equally bad abound in his verse, and the only reason why we have not more than we have is, that he wrote so, comparatively, little rhymed verse. He had, indeed, an exquisite ear for rhythm, but he either had not an ear for rhymes, or he was very careless about them. As is well known, he had no respect for rhyme, speaking of it as "no necessary Adjunct or true Ornament of Poem or good Verse * * * but the Invention of a barbarous Age to set off wretched matter and lame Meeter." And again, "— a thing of itself, to all judicious ears trivial and of no true musical delight," * * "the jingling sound of like endings."

Perhaps the hottest of the battle has been waged about the word "Helicon," which, all the disputants agree, Milton must have used here for "Hippocrene," or "Aganippe," and which it is argued is a blunder—putting a mountain for a fountain or spring—such as a man of the poet's learning, famous at once for its extent and its minuteness, could never have committed. Mr. Morley meets this objection squarely, showing, as Mr. Dixon does afterward much more in detail, that "Helicon," famed for its abundant waters, was used by poets before Milton to represent them. It is one of the commonest forms of trope to put the container for the thing contained, as when it is said 'he drank the cup.' Thus Helicon passed into poetry as a name for all its waters. Spencer, who, like Milton, was a scholar and delighted in the adornment of his verse with thoughts from the old Latin and modern Italian writers, transferred the name of the mountain to its streams much more distinctly than it is here done, when fresh from college, he wrote in the *Shepherd's Calendar:*—

"And eke you Virgins that on Parnasse dwell,
Whence floweth Helicon, the learned well—"

and Spenser, it may be remembered, was Milton's favorite poet." In a late number of the *London Athenæum* Mr. Dixon brings forward a long array of instances showing that the use of Helicon for its fountains was common in our early poetry, but Lord Winchelsea, whose learning helped him to the fact that "paramour" always meant "illicit love," that Milton's rhymes were never faulty, and that "quills" was a word he never could have used, but who had not learning enough to detect this manifest slip—Lord Winchelsea denies that the production of fifty mistakes from the works of Spenser, Drayton, Brown, Holland, Barnfield, or the blundering gentleman whom Mr. Dixon finely terms 'the learned canon of Loretto' will affect Milton, who was not in the habit of blundering in such matters;" and another writer, "W. V. H." (Mr. Vernon Harcourt, "Historicus?") says:—"I admit that Mr. Hepworth Dixon's research has clearly established that the poets of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries did habitually employ Helicon in the sense of a fountain or stream—to a greater extent indeed, I confess, than I was aware." [W. V. H. had said in a previous letter that the attempt to prove that Milton used the word Helicon tropically was too "subtle and far-fetched."] "If Mr. Dixon could satisfy me that Milton himself had ever used Helicon in this loose and paraphrastic sense, I would yield the point at once. But my difficulty, which is special and personal as respects Milton, is not altogether met by citations from other authors of undoubted learning, but of a less severe and rigorous classicality." Unfortunately it so happens that Milton only uses the word "Helicon" once in his acknowledged poems, and in that instance correctly. In the Epitaph on the Countess of Winchester, we have:—

"Here be tears of perfect moan
Wept for thee in Helicon."

It it be held utterly inadmissible to suppose that Milton meant to use a figure here, and to speak of the muses making a sacred mount of their tears or their grief, leaving for that "the two-topt mount divine," and perhaps this is too far-fetched a reading, why should we not be willing to allow that in common with so many poets of his time, and of earlier times, his own beloved Spenser among them—he allowed himself the freedom of this use of Helicon for its springs, which, however it may be found fault with on the score of neglect of classicality, can at least be defended on the score of poeticalness. Beside, may we not set off the well-chosen epithet "two-topt," applied to Helicon, against the doubtful slip about which so much dust has been raised? That, at least, shows both learning and poetry. It may be remarked, before leaving this octave, that Lord Winchelsea objects to the collocation "votary *at*" as bad grammar. But, as we have said before, if it were, that would be no argument against Milton's authorship, for he is careless of grammar; we must remember that it was far from being as settled in his time as we have it; and with regard to the prepositions especially, the usage of old times not only differed greatly from ours, but was governed by no absolute law. Indeed the law that governs the collocation of verbs and participles with their following prepositions is not yet everywhere agreed upon. But, let this go; Milton's grammar was too loose for us to build arguments upon.

"Think not, reader, me less blest,
Sleeping in this narrow cist,
Than if my ashes did lie hid
Under some stately pyramid.
If a rich tomb makes happy, then,
That Bee was happier far than men
Who, busy in the thymy wood
Was fettered by the golden flood
Which from the amber-weeping tree
Distilleth down so plenteously;
For so this little wanton Elf
Most gloriously enshrined itself,
A tomb whose beauty might compare
With Cleopatra's sepulchre."

The last two lines of the first quatrain strongly recall two lines in Milton's Epitaph on Shakespeare, which, Cleveland says, was the first of Milton's pieces that was published since they first appeared among other recommendatory verses prefixed to the folio edition of Shakespeare's plays in 1632, but without Milton's name or initials. We shall see, a little further on, that in these same verses is contained a sentiment borrowed from the same source to which we owe the fancy of the Bee in Amber in this new-found Epitaph; the coincidence of the two verbal resemblances in the same poem has not thus far, we believe, been pointed out. It is at least worth noting. The lines in the new Epitaph that recall those in the Epitaph on Shakespeare are:—

"Or that his hallowed relics should be hid
Under a star-y pointing pyramid."

Here, beside the rhyme, we have the word "reliques" used in the fourth line of the new Epitaph, but only used in one other place by Milton, (Paradise Lost, iii., 491).

The pretty fancy of the Bee is almost a direct rendering of an Epigram of Martial. Book iv., ep. 59.

"Flentibus Heliadum ramus dum vipera repit
Fluxit in obstantem succina gutta feram,
Quæ dum miratur phrygui se rote teneri,
Concreto riguit victa repente gelu,
Ne tibi regali placeas, Cleopatra, sepulcro,
Vipera si tumulo nobiliore jacet."

But in Martial, it is a viper and not a bee, who is caught in the drop of amber, a change which Milton made for the sake of poetry. It is also to be noticed, as was first pointed out by Professor Morley, that from this same epigram Milton borrowed the thought contained in the closing line of the epitaph on Shakespeare:—

"And so sepulchred in such pomp dost lie
That kings, for such a tomb, would wish to die."

Here, also, we have the word "sepulchred," which in all its roots is a rare one with Milton. He uses it, in all his poems, only four times, each time a different form, "sepulchered," "sepulchre," "sepulchres," and "sepulchral." Thus we find, in the two Epitaphs, two words employed, "reliques" and "sepulchre," rarely used by Milton, and use made, in each, of the same Epigram of Martial, besides that each contains the same rhyme, "hid" and "pyramid." It would seem that these coincidences could hardly be accidental, but we are aware that they may be as well used to substantiate a charge of forgery or plagiarism as a claim of authenticity.

Lord Winchilsea objects that amber is a rare substance, and that, therefore, Milton would never have said it was distilled down "plenteously." But a correspondent reminds him that it is not necessary that the amber should be the precious kind, since there are other gums of the same nature, and called by the same name, which do exist in large quantities (neither is the precious amber so rare as the Earl would have us think), and in which flies, and straws, and bits of moss are continually found imprisoned. Yet, as if one blunder on the same word were not enough, the luckless nobleman complains that Milton would never have used the word "plenteously" in any case, not knowing that he does use it in "Paradise Lost" VII., 302, where also it closes a line and receives the emphasis:—

"——which *plenteously*
The waters generated by their kinds."

"In this little bed my dust,
Incurtain'd round I here intrust;
While my more pure and nobler part
Lies entomb'd in every heart."

Here, again, the skeptical Earl is bothered with the grammar of "more pure and nobler." But, as Mr. Morley acutely observes, "Any reader may, by trial of other possible methods of expression, discover for himself that the best emphasis is obtained by repeating and varying the form that expresses the soul's exaltation; so varying it as also to give simple force to the word 'pure,' which is a characteristic epithet more frequent in the works of Milton than, I believe, in those of any other English poet." As for the quatrain itself, it may be well to remark that the thought contained in it is precisely the central thought of the Epitaph on Shakespeare, so that we have the striking coincidence of the occurrence, in both poems, of the same idea borrowed from another poet, but so turned, and exalted in the turning, as to lead us from the conceit of a "fly in amber," to the inspiring thought that the dead may find a glorious sepulchre in the memory of those who survive them.

"Then pass on gently, ye that moura
Touch not this mine hollowed urn;
These ashes which do here remain
A vital tincture still retain;
A seminal form within the deeps
Of this little chaos sleeps;
The thread of life untwisted is
Into its first consistencies
Infant nature cradled here
In its principles appear.
This plant *thus calcin'd* into dust
In its ashes rest it must.

"Until sweet Psyche shall inspire
A softening and *prolific* fire
And in his fostering arms enfold
This heavy and this earthly mould.
Then as I am I'll be no more
But bloome and blossom (as before)
When this cold numbness shall retreat
By a more than chemic heat."

We have printed in italics the words whose reading has been changed in consequence of a more careful study since Mr. Morley first published the poem. "Consistencies" was "existencies," "thus calcin'd" was "tho' entered," and "prolific" was "retific."

A writer signing himself "S. M. P.," publishes a letter in the *Times* of July 28, in which he concludes against the probability of the poem being Milton's, because, while the word "its" does not occur in the authorized translation of the Bible, nor, he believes, in Milton's Poems, and is only used three times in Shakespeare, in the "Epitaph" it occurs no less than four times. This statement of "S. M. P." has had perhaps as much weight against the authenticity of the "Epitaph" as anything that has been brought forward; it has been extensively copied, and poor Lord Winchilsea, who in his zeal picks up any stone his hand touches without looking to see whether it be clean or not, has snatched this from S. M. P.'s hands, and thrown it with a resonant shout against Mr. Morley and his poem. But if, instead of taking "S. M. P.'s" word for it, he had made a little inquiry, he would have found in a valuable book by that most accurate and pains-taking writer, Prof. George L. Craik, "The English of Shakespeare," that Shakespeare has used the word "its" four times, certainly, and according to some editions, seven times, and there may be other instances that have escaped Mr. Craik's observation, though it is difficult to speak positively, since Mrs. Clark's concordance does not include the word. So far as we know, and as is indeed probable, the word is not used in the authorized version of the Bible, but which is more to our purpose, Milton uses it at least twice. In Paradise Lost, I. 254:

"The mind is *its* own place, and in itself
Can make a heaven of hell, a hell of heaven."

And again, Paradise Lost, IV, 813:—

—"no falsehood can endure
Touch of celestial temper, but returns
Of force to *its* own likeness,"

Mr. Dixon is especially struck with the lines

"A seminal form within the deeps
Of this little chaos sleeps."

But, in our case, these two lines, with one that precedes them:—

"Distilleth down so plenteously"

seemed to us, at the first, very suspicious, and in all three we still find something modern that plagues us. To our ear they are not like Milton, but they recall the tone of Andrew Marvell's verse, and it may be a coincidence worth mentioning that, after reading the verses, we remarked to a friend that if the initials were "A. M." instead of "J. M." we should be very willing to believe that they were written by Andrew Marvell, an excellent poet, and the friend of Milton. Two persons in England it seems have made the same observation, one of whom is "W. V. H.," which initials we believe are those of Mr. Vernon Harcourt, "Historicus," who does not believe that Milton composed the poem.

Professor Brewer has found another point against the authenticity of "The Epitaph" in the fact that when Milton, in the year 1673, the year before his death, reprinted his Juvenile Poems, he did not include "The Epitaph" among the numerous additions that he made to the English poems of the edition published in 1645, the one in a copy of which is Mr. Morley's treasure-trove. Professor Brewer says that in the edition of 1673 Milton showed a desire to gather up everything that he had written not hitherto published, even including his college exercises, and that under these circumstances his leaving out "The Epitaph" is a strong point against its authenticity. Certainly, this is a point of importance; but, until it can be shown either that Milton has, somewhere, clearly expressed a determination to include in the edition of 1673 every poem that he had written up to that date, and that still remained unpublished; or that, excepting "The Epitaph," every poem that he ever wrote has now been published; Professor Brewer's objection can hardly be considered a vital one. It is not an impossible supposition that Milton may have forgotten in 1673 a little poem that he had written on the blank page of a book published twenty-six years before, and which had never been anywhere printed.

The reader may expect us to give a decided opinion as to the authenticity of "The Epitaph," but this we hardly feel able to do. Certainly, it is not unworthy of Milton; the manner is his, the phraseology is his, and, what is of more importance, the thought is his. It is, no doubt, as Mr. Morley asserts, "a sketch wanting in some place the last touches of the master." "And yet," he asks, "who but Milton could have left us such a sketch?" So far, we entirely agree with him, but it is a question whether it may not be a forgery. To this we venture a reply that we might think so were it not for the striking resemblances between it and the Epitaph on Shakespeare written fifteen years before. A forger would hardly have put together scraps in this way from an earlier poem of his author. He would have made his coat of new cloth. May it not be that, in the affinity between the two poems, is found the strongest proof yet brought forward of Milton's authorship of the one for whose discovery we are indebted to Professor Morley?

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN BANKRUPTCY.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of MEYER P. STRAUS, of the city of Philadelphia, county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

JOHN ROBERTS, Assignee,
No. 128 S. SIXTH Street.

Dated at Philadelphia, August 14, 1868. 8 21 f3t*

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Office—84 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 3 3 9m

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
Or to THOMAS T. SEARLE,
11 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR BOSTON—VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

The BOSTON and NEWPORT LINE, by the splendid and superior steamers NEWPORT, METROPOLIS, OLD COLONY, and EMPIRE STATE, of great strength and speed, constructed expressly for the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in connection with the OLD COLONY AND NEWPORT RAILROAD.

Leave PIER 28, NORTH RIVER, foot of MURRAY Street.

The steamer NEWPORT, Captain Brown, leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

The steamer OLD COLONY, Captain Simmons, leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

These steamers are fitted up with commodious state-rooms, water-tight compartments, and every arrangement for the security and comfort of passengers, who are afforded by this route a night's rest on board, and on arrival at NEWPORT proceed per railroad again, reaching Boston early on the following morning.

A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and tickets the baggage, and accompanies the same to its destination.

A steamer runs in connection with this line between NEWPORT and PROVIDENCE daily, Sundays excepted.

Freight to Boston is taken at the same rates as by any other regular line, and forwarded with the greatest expedition by an express train, which leaves NEWPORT every morning (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, for Boston and New Bedford, arriving at its destination about 11 A. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or at the office, on PIER 28, NORTH RIVER. For state-rooms and berths apply on board, or if it is desirable to secure them in advance, apply to

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.
22 No. 72 BROADWAY, New York.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75, and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for 6 months.

ATALANTA.
BELLONA.
CELLA.
WM. PENN.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 BROADWAY, New York.

For freight apply at No. 54 SOUTH street, N. Y.
2 26] ROWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 NORTH River:—

NAPOLEON.....Lemaric
PEREIRE.....Duchesne
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmont
ST. LAURENT.....Bocande

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers,

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
2 26 † No. 58 BROADWAY.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY,

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz:—

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building.

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 WALL Street.
For steerage passage to 2 24 †
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 BROADWAY.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S OUTSIDE LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.

Great Reduction in Freights.

On and after MONDAY, July 6, the rates of freight by this line will be as follows:—7 cents per 100 lbs., or 8 cents per cubic foot.

One of the Steamers of this Line will sail for New York every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from P. R. 19 NORTH WHARVES.

For further information, apply on the pier to
8 2 6m JOHN F. OHL,

FOR CHARLESTON (S. C.) DIRECT.—The Steamship PROMETHEUS is now receiving freight at Pier 18 S. Wharves, and will positively sail on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 2 P. M.

For freight apply to
EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,
8 28 4t No. 3 DOCK Street wharf.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.

J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street,

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent, 30
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1]

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1] No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT. FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, AND DERRY,

From Pier No 20 North River.

Rates of passage payable in currency.

To Liverpool, Glasgow, and Derry, cabins $80 and $70, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate, $50; steerage $25.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, etc., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners. 2 26f

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY,

TRIPOLI, ALEPPO.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.

For steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway,
2 26f E. CUNARD.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE

BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON,

Via BRISTOL,

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Debrosses Street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4 30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 8 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travelers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester or Boston. State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier 1a New York.

6 15m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

FOR CAPE MAY.

On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS,

The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain INGRAM, leaving Pier 19, above Vine street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 A. M., and returning from Cape May on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Fare.....$2 25, including Carriage Hire,
Servants.....1 50, " "
Children.....1 25, " "
Season Tickets, $15. Carriage Hire extra.

The Lady of the Lake is a fine sea-boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.

G. H. HUDDELL,
CALVIN TAGGART.
Office—No. 33 N. DELAWARE Avenue. [6 30f

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat JOHN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf | Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Aug. 29, 10 A.M. | Saturday, Aug. 29, 2 P.M
Monday, Aug.

GREEK BRIGANDS.

A Chapter of Personal History.

The London *Athenæum* says:—

"Brigandage appears to be a perilous pursuit, even in disturbed and weak States, for the robber chief generally comes to grief at last, in spite of temporary successes and of the local terror and submission which the reputation of a few ruthless acts may create. But the reflection that the captors will probably come to the gallows at last is a poor consolation to those who, like Mr. Moens in Italy, and M. Sottiropoulos in Greece, have lived for many weary weeks in present misery, and with death before their eyes, conscious that the majesty of government was not only powerless to rescue them, but was actually working heart and soul to prevent the delivery of the ransom.

"Mr. Sottiropoulos, a respectable landowner of the Morea, who lived by the produce of his small estate, which produce, consisting principally of currants and other fruits, he and his family in person helped to gather in, was nevertheless a member of the House of Assembly, and, as far as we can see, a gentleman in every way, though a gentleman of rather moderate means when compared with the millionaires of Western Europe. It is the custom, he writes, for the landowners in Greece to reside upon their estates during the summer and autumn, in order that they may be able to superintend the gathering and drying of the fruits On his little estate at Agrile, on the western coast of the Peloponnesus, between Kyparissia and Philiatras, in the month of June, after his parliamentary duties were over, Mr. Sottiropoulos 'was living with his family, occupied in collecting the fruits.' The extent of the property was almost ludicrously small, according to our English notions; but it must be remembered that in parts of Greece where the land is really good, the produce in a given space is more valuable than it would be in our northern latitude. A cargo of excellent dried currants may spring out of a very small plot of land, and may bring to the diligent Arcadian a solid return in Western gold. Even looking at the estate in question in this way, it certainly was rather small; for by the statistics and comparison of land measures given in the early part of the book, we cannot make out that it consisted of more than about thirty-six acres. It had, however, the advantage of being near the harbor of Agrile, which afforded an easy exit for its produce; and when we are told that it was pre-eminent for its fertility, and might be expected in time to produce 100,000 pounds of currants, 1000 okes of sultana raisins, and from 10,000 to 12,000 okes of wine, and, moreover, that it took about 30 laborers to gather in the harvest, we may perhaps value it approximately at from £2000 to £3000 sterling.

"The proprietor of this little estate was seized by brigands in the midst of his pleasant labor, and was obliged to pay from first to last, 70,000 drachmas, or £2500, before he could obtain his release. As a member of the House of Assembly, he was no doubt looked upon by the half-wise, half-ignorant robbers as a 'heavy swell,' a gentleman of aristocratic position, to whom it would be almost an insult to propose a small sum by way of ransom. Mr. Sottiropoulos believing that the sum demanded was greater than the whole value of his property, took a different view of the case, but was unable to convince his amiable captors of the correctness of his estimate.

"In reading through this narrative we see pretty well what are the views and principles of Greek brigands, and we perceive a tolerably close affinity between these and their brethren of the Italian peninsula. We find the same hollow pretence of political motives, the same genuine thirst after money, the same determination to keep up the prestige of the profession by suffering no captive to escape alive without ransom. In the picture drawn by Mr. Sottiropoulos, as in that given by Mr. Moens, all romantic fancies of picturesque life disappear in a moment, and the reality of brigandage presents itself as a compound of falsehood, ignorance, selfishness, and dirt. The Greek, however, seems to be superior to his Italian brother in good nature, and there is a comical pathos in the farewell interview of the deputy with his captors, who kissed him and wished him all sorts of happiness, apparently in sincerity at the moment, though they had nearly wrung his life out with hardships, and had told him daily during his captivity that their rules would compel them to slay him if the ransom did not come. The usual threat of these amiable creatures seems to be, that if the ransom is not forthcoming, they will send the captive's head home to his relations 'to be made into a pie.' This pleasant phrase occurs in the following letter, written to Madame Sottiropoulos, which affords so graphic a picture of the particular kind of pressure which is brought to bear upon the relatives and friends of captives that we need not make any apology for giving it in full:—

A BRIGAND'S LETTER.

"'This evening, at a place called Agrile, we have taken captive Mr. S. Sottiropoulos, a member of the House of Assembly, and we demand eighty thousand drachmas for his ransom:—Therefore take care to get ready the ransom money, that Mr. Sottiropoulos may see his home again, for otherwise you will receive his head. These Franks, who involve the whole world in dissension, and trouble the poor people, must bear the blame on their own throats. They cut off some of us Pallekaria every day, and if I may not dye my bullet with the blood of one Frank, when we do not receive the ransom money, how then shall the Pallekaria be able to preserve their reputation and to continue their system? We strictly command you to make no stir, but to keep the matter secret. Look well to it: do not put forward the friends of Mr. Sottiropoulos and cause them to hunt after us, for in that case we will cut off his head, and afterwards fight against the hunters like Pallekaria, who know how to make the blood flow when their own lives are in danger. By no means tell the affair to the Government, nor permit the military or gendarmes to pursue us, for you shall never see Mr. Sottiropoulos again. Take good care, also, that you do not act as did the wife of Bambas of Spezzia, for she stirred up the Government to pursue us, and when we Pallekaria were fighting with the soldiers, the ill-fated Bambas called out to them to go away, but they did not hear him, and so we slew him, in order that they might not take him alive, and we be put to shame: act then as you wish, if you love your husband. After five or seven days you shall receive from us directions about the ransom money, how and where to take it; and notice, this money must be all in gold, no paper money, and no silver. Together with the money you will also send us back this letter, as well as that which you shall receive hereafter. You must not come without these letters, for if you do not bring them we will send you the head of Mr. Sottiropoulos. Take care not to bring any false coin, because the head of Mr. Sottiropoulos, and your own also, has no life when separated from the body. Reflect on this also, lady: you have not to deal with Barnibatzia—that is, old women, foolish persons who may be easily deceived or intimidated—but with systematic, professional brigands and Pallekaria; and remember that the established law of the brigands is, to send the head of the captive if they do not receive the ransom money. These are directions which you are to observe; and take care not to treat the matter with indifference, for if we do not receive the ransom money we will send you the head of Mr. Sottiropoulos to make into a pie. Therefore take care to provide the ransom money. So far as concerns Mr. Sottiropoulos himself, have no suspicions about his welfare; he will live as well here as in his own house, for we know that these eminent men have been delicately brought up, and so we will take care of him. And know that we especially hunt after men of this class for this reason, namely, because they who now persecute us, did at the first use us, the Pallekaria, as their right hands in the revolutions of Nauplia and Athens, in the months of February and June. How many Pallekaria have your husband and his great associates deceived and then laughed at? And now they make out as if they had not known them. Nevertheless you shall have Mr. Sottiropoulos back again in his house after an interval of ten days, if you send us the ransom money, according to the established rule and custom of the brigands, which we have above explained to you. These things, and we remain, THE UNKNOWN.'"

Thaddeus Stevens and James Buchanan.

George Alfred Townsend writes from Lancaster to the Hartford *Post*:—

"I have picked up a few anecdotes of Stevens and his neighbor Buchanan.

"Mr. James Shunk, a son-in-law of Jerry Black, relates that he was engaged by the ex-President to prepare some anecdotes and sketches of his life. Mr. Shunk found this task very onerous by reason of the extreme jealousy of Mr. Buchanan as to what should be printed of him. He possessed no literary attainments of the prompt, readable newspaper sort, and once when he had read some of the manuscript the old man rubbed his hands and laughed in his flat, cold way.

"'Ha ha-ha! Oh! Mr. Shunk, if my life were to begin again I would not be a lawyer. This journalism is going to be the big profession in this country. The lawis very jealous, and it over-disciplines the mind, making the lawyer unfit for this closet combat of the newspaper. When one gets a competence by the law he is fit only for a lawyer's politics. Keep to the newspaper, sir! Keep to the newspaper!'

ANECDOTE OF BUCHANAN.

"A sojourner at Wheatland, in the latter years of Mr. Buchanan's life, related to me, the other day, this quaint and recognizable incident of the ex-President:—

"Enter, with much crude modesty, hat in hand, the son of a farmer near by. To him old Buck, looking his most Arctic countenance. Great anguish and pedal prevarication of the boy.

"Boy: 'Mister Bewcaunin, sir, if you please—why! there's a gentleman staying at my daddy's, and, ah! ah! sir, being as he knew that we knew you, why—

"'And where is this gentleman, sir?' asked Buchanan, with an ice-cream freezer of a voice, trembling on the edge of the terrible.

"'He's right here in the hall, sir.'

"'Go bring him in, sir-r-r!'

"As the boy disappeared Buchanan turned to my informant and said:—

"'Another —— Yankee!'

"The stranger came in, an officer of some sort, evidently resolved to sympathize with Buchanan and take his inventory. If he expected a feeble old presentment of a Wolsey in soliloquy he must have been petrified with the old man's height, fire and ice together. *The scene was too much for the third party.* He felt for the intruder, and vanished to spare him the scene.

"In a half hour S. heard the old laugh, cold and low and measured, of the President. He peeped in, and found that the man had completely conquered Buchanan, so that they were getting on even humorously together.

"'Well!' said old Buck, afterwards, 'he wasn't so bad a man, after all!'

STEVENS, BUCHANAN, AND THE DOCTORS.

"Stevens and Buchanan were attended in life and to the end by Dr. Carpenter, a Democrat, whom some rabid people once advised Stevens to put away because of the value of his life to the country, and the danger of a copperhead pill. The old man opened his door:—

"'Go out!' he said, 'Dr. Carpenter is my friend. If you begin to interfere in my house hold economy, God knows where you will stop.'

"Stevens sent Buchanan books and favors from Washington down to the last. Old Buck said, in reply to the bystanders:—

"'Thaddeus and I ought to be friends, but it's his fault. It pleased Providence, in his inscrutable will, to create Thaddeus with a good head and a good heart, but he left the moral part out of him.'

"Dr. Carpenter relates that Stevens took all his medicine with a grim readiness, saying:—'Well, just fix up anything, and I'll swallow it.'

"Mr. Buchanan hated medicine, and tried to avoid it. He died of gout, and was obliged to shorten his rye whisky rations at the last punch to his chagrin; but Stevens never drank from middle life to the close thereof without the doctor's orders. He had been kept alive during the whole of the last Congress by stimulants."

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes:—

STEVENS AND LIQUOR.

"When he came to Lancaster, he made up his mind never to drink again, and this he kept until his physicians forced upon him Frank's beer and Misheler's bitters, and other Lancaster beverages. He left his estate so that his nephew, who is fond of the bowl, shall only get it after a long and successful temperance probation. Stevens has often said of liquor:—

"'I have no hate of it, but an abiding fear of it. It is responsible for death, slavery, prejudice, and all the other Democratic monuments.'

"At the same time Mr. Stevens was inconsistent enough to use beer and whisky liberally in electioneering. I have talked to two or three of his constituents to whom he would say:—

"'James, you go to Frank's sometimes? It is coming on election time. If you see some of my friends up there, just treat them, and send me the bill.'"

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

"Edward McPherson told me of the influence Stevens had upon the Emancipation Proclamation. Many months before it appeared he made a speech urging absolute and immediate enfranchisement, and this he sent to the President. Some days afterwards he hobbled up to the White House, where he found Lincoln perusing this document. The President drew a long breath, directly, saying:—

"'Ah! Thad, I guess we'll have to come down to this yet.'

"'You ought to have come up to it long ago!' said Stevens, bluntly.

HOW BUCHANAN "CUT" STEVENS.

"He was an uncompromising hater of masses of men, and of the ideas they held, but hated few individuals. Said Buchanan, his constituent:—

"Thaddeus and I ought to have been friends, but it's not my fault. He not only sends to me from Washington the public documents, but he buys books and sends them to me.'

"And then Buchanan relapsed into his soliloquy upon the moral part of Thaddeus so inscrutably omitted, whereas, in, fact, it was he who took offence at Stevens, and deliberately cut him at a company.

THE NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.

"He frequently invented and related with felicity anecdotes and excuses, some of which got to the newspapers, and then he arose in Congress cold-bloodedly and denied them with a reckless jest. The *Tribune* folks were caught in this way by Stevens two or three times. As a consequence all the orthodox newspaper men in Washington disliked him, notwithstanding his sociability. One day Stillson, of the *Democratic Press*, went to see him, saying:—'Mr. Stevens, I am a Democrat, and you may not like to speak to me.'

"'I have no opinions to conceal, sir!' said Stevens. 'Be seated.'

"But once, at Lancaster, a *Herald* reporter came to his house for a conversation, when one of Stevens' law students (Mr. Dickey, I believe,) slipped out and got a phonographer, who, at a table in the back office, concealed, took down the whole of the remarks of the parties."

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS.—On and after MONDAY, May 25, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6¾ A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Siatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and the Catawissa, Williamsport, Erie and Central Railroad and Williamsport Arrive at Shunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 8 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10·30 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 1·45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2·45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 3·15 P.M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown, and for Sumneytown to North Wales.

At 4·15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro and Hartsville take stage at Ablington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5·00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 and 11·05 A. M., 2·00 and 8·30 P. M.

11·05 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahony City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1·45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·20 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·00 and 7·00 P. M.

From Hatboro at 7·40 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·30, 10·45 A. M. and 1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

With and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third streets Line and Callow Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Hamm's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 103 S. FIFTH street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESTNUT streets, 7·15, A. M., 11 A. M., 3·30 P. M. 4·15 P. M., 4·30 P. M., 7·15 P. M., 11 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on east Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·00 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·00 P. M., 6·55 P. M.

On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 5·30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chestnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M., and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and 5·00 P. M.

For Paoli leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only, as Baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

Philadelphia, April 1st, 1868. 4 10¢

FOR CAPE MAY VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing SATURDAY, July 18, 1868,

Trains leave for Cape May at 8·30 A. M., Cape May Express, due at 12·25 (noon).

3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due at 7·15 P. M.

4·00 P. M. Fast Express, due at 6·55 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND,

6·20 A. M., Morning Mail, due at 10·05 A. M.

9·00 A. M. Fast Express, due at 12·05 P. M.

5·00 P. M., Cape May Express, due at 8·22 P. M.

Sunday Mail and Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. Returning leaves Cape Island at 5·00 P. M. Excursion Tickets $3.

Cape May Freight trains leave Camden daily at 9·30 A. M., and Cape Island at 6·45 A. M.

Commutation Tickets between Philadelphia and Cape May, at the following rates:—

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $30, for sale at the office of the Company in Camden, N. J.

Through Tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel), where orders can also be left for Baggage, which will be called for and checked at residences by the Union Transfer Company

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, at 8·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Cape May, 9·00 A. M., 3·15 P. M., and 4 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation train at 4·00 P. M.

Bridgeton and Salem Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 (noon)

Commutation Checks between Philadelphia and all stations at reduced rates.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

July 2, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, trains will leave the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESTNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

At 7·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., and leave Rising Sun at 8·45 A. M. and Oxford at 6 A. M., and leave Oxford at 8·45 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Cars attached, will run on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·00 A. M.; Oxford, 12·45 A. M.; and Kennett, 1 P. M.; connecting at West Chester Junction with a train for Philadelphia.

On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS Train leaves Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., runs through to Oxford.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M. connects at Oxford with daily line of stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M., runs to Rising Sun, Maryland.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.
6 10¢

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—BARD ing's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for phonographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
(No. 458 CHESNUT Street below Fourth

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation..... $2 25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail..... 3 00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3 00

At 3·30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express..... 3 00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 5·30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 5·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Florence.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P.M. for Riverton and 3·30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line Fare $3.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 6 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3·25.

At 4 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare, $2.

The 9·30 A. M., and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES. From Kensington Depot.

At 7·00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS, From Market St. Ferry (upper side.)

At 8 A. M., 1, 4, and 6·15 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Lenola, Hainesford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 1 and 4 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Fifty pounds of baggage only are allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to one dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Tickets sold and baggage checked direct through to Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, Newport, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Intermediate Stations.

An additional Ticket Office is located at No. 828 Chesnut street, where Tickets to New York and all important points North and East may be procured. Persons purchasing Tickets at this Office can have their baggage checked from residence or hotel to destination by Union Transfer Baggage Express.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Will leave from foot of Cortlandt street at 7 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., and 12 night via Jersey City and Camden, and at 6·30 P. M. via Jersey City and Kensington; at 10 A. M., 3 P. M., and 6 P. M. via Jersey City and West Philadelphia.

From Pier No. 1 North River at 5·30 A. M. Accommodation, and 3 P. M. Express, via Amboy and Camden.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER,
6 15¢ Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD,
TIME TABLE,

commencing on MONDAY, April 13, 1868. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 3·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Cape May and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 10·00 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with Train for New Castle.

Fast Line Train at 3·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 12·00 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at New Castle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Old Point Comfort, Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 12·00 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Leaving at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, 7·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 9·10 A. M. (daily), 1·30, 4·15 and 7·30 (daily) P. M. The 9·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-Mail 9·40 A. M., Express 2·25 P. M., Express; 5·25 P. M., Express; 8·55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at North-East, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through tickets to all points West, South, South-West, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. Where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company

6 24 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO ATLANTIC CITY.

On and after SATURDAY, July 4, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion..... 6·15 A. M.

Mail..... 7·30 A. M.

Freight, with passenger car attached..... 9·45 A. M.

Express (through in two hours)..... 2·00 P. M.

Atlantic Accommodation..... 4·15 P. M.

Returning, leave Atlantic

Special Excursion..... 5·18 P. M.

Mail..... 8·2. P. M.

Freight, with passenger car..... 11·40 A. M.

Express (through in two hours)..... 7·40 A. M.

Accommodation..... 8·30 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Arso and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street..... 5·30 P. M.

Returning, leaves Arco..... 6·25 A. M.

Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street..... 10·15 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave Haddonfield..... 1·00 P. M. and 3·15 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic.

Leaves Vine street..... 7 30 A. M.

Leaves Atlantic..... 4·20 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 623 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

Additional Ticket offices have been located in the Reading Room of the Continental Hotel, and at No. 626 CHESNUT Street.

D. H. MUNDY, Agent.
7 3tf

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, to the Northwest, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Philadelphia	11·35 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	3·05 A. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	8·50 P. M.
Erie Express	leaves Philadelphia	12·40 noon
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	10·10 A. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	6·22 P. M.
" "	arrives at Lock Haven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Erie	11·00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	10·18 P. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	7 10 A. M.
Erie Express	leaves Erie	7·40 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	5·00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
8 11 General Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, (corner of Back street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

On Monday Morning,

August 31, at 10 o'clock, on 6 months' credit.

SPECIAL SALE OF FRENCH GOODS.

Included in our sale of Monday next will be found—

Full lines Paris Veh Barèges,
" " Black Bon bazioes,
" " 8-4 Delaines,
" " 8-4 Mousseline Delaines.
" " Poplins,
" " Popiin Armures,
" " Epingline Cloth.
" " Biarritz Cloth.

The above goods are of a well-known make, and of this season's importation, to which the attention of the trade is specially requested.

8 27 3t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF 1300 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

September 1, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

8 26 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

On Thursday morning,

Sept. 3, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [8 28 5t

C. D. McCLEES & CO. AUCTIONEERS, No. 806 MARKET Street. 1 12¢

SALE OF 1400 CASES BOOTS SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.

On Monday morning,

August 31, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1400 cases Men's, Boys' and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans Balmorals, etc.

Also a superior assortment of Women's, Misses' and Children's City-made Goods. [8 27 3t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Successors for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 429 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

NOTICE.—Our Regular Weekly Sales of Household Furniture, &c., at the Auction Rooms, will be held on WEDNESDAY, instead of Monday, as heretofore.

Sale No. 2020 Wallace street,

HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, MANTLE MIRROR, FIRE-PROOF SAFE, HANDSOME VELVET CARPETS, ETC.

On Tuesday morning.

Sept. 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2020 Wallace street, by catalogue, the entire Furniture, comprising rosewood and brocatelle parlor suit; superior walnut chamber furniture; oak dining-room furniture; rosewood piano-forte; French plate in side mirror; fire-proof chest, by Evans & Watson; handsome velvet and Brussels carpets; refrigerator; cooking utensils, etc.

May be seen early on morning of sale. [8 24 7t

Peremptory Sale at 2·12 and 2214 Filbert street,

SIX VALUABLE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

On Saturday Morning,

Sept. 5th, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, at 2212 and 2 214 Filbert street, without reserve, six valuable steam engines (all to bowing power: 18, 16, 12, 9, 6 and 4 horse); large portable boilers, three stationary boilers, two portable boilers, smoke stacks, frames, etc.

May be seen at any time 8 25 4t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 14 S. FOURTH Street.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS Asbury Building, No. 240 MARKET Street

RAILROAD LINES.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—Trains between WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE and WASHINGTON AND THE WEST are now run as follows, viz:—

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7·00, 7·45, and 12·30 P. M., and 2·00, and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR ALL WAY STATIONS,

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7·00 A. M., and 2·00 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATION SOUTH OF ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION.

Leave at 6·15 and 7·00 A. M., and at 2·00 and 4·30 P. M.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Leave at 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. No trains to or from Annapolis on Sunday,

ON SU

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Raid on the Whisky Distillers—Disorderly Characters—A Violent Fellow—A Youthful Thief—Caught in the Act—Charged with Receiving Stolen Goods—Murder Prevented—Stealing a Whip—Negro Thieves—A Disorderly House—Smashing His Furniture.

—About 2 o'clock this morning Special Revenue Officer James J. Brooks visited the Eighteenth District Station, armed with a requisition for a detail of policemen to accompany him on a visit to the various illicit whisky distilleries in Richmond. Sergeant Haus made the detail, and the party started off on the detour. Salmon, Edgemont, Clinton, and other streets were visited, and so noiselessly were the operations conducted, that eleven men were captured while engaged in attending the stills. They were all escorted to the Station, where they gave the names of Matthew McNamara, William Gallagher, John Boyce, Hugh McCafferty, Patrick Kelley, John Conner, William O'Rourke, Michael Call, Edward Barron, Joan Brown, and Frank Tomlin. Alderman Neill gave them a hearing, and committed them in default of $1500 bail for a hearing before the U. S. Commissioner.

—Alderman Ramsdell yesterday sent George Wade and Michael Madison below to answer the offense of being disorderly at Strawberry Mansion. The same magistrate also committed John Dillon and John B. Grieves for fighting at the Falls on Sunday last.

—A valiant fellow, giving the name of Philip Bell, was before Alderman Thomas yesterday for committing an outrageous attack on James Carr, an old gentleman 73 years of age. Carr is the attendant at the Nicetown Toll-gate, on Germantown avenue. On Saturday evening, the 15th inst., the accused attempted to pass through the gate with a team without paying tollage. He was halted by Carr, when he jumped out of the wagon, and picking up a brick, assaulted the old gentleman over the head with the missile. He managed to escape at the time, but was overhauled yesterday, and being given a hearing before the above named magistrate, was held in $800 bail for trial.

—A day or two since a negro hired a horse and wagon at the stables of John H. Stevens, at Frankford and proceeding as far as Eddington, Bucks county, traded the vehicle and harness for another horse, with one David Megargee, a livery stable proprietor. The negro not returning the horse and wagon, Mr. Stevens instituted a search and called on Megargee. Having a bench warrant, the officer went through the place and found the harness under some bedding. The wagon was not recovered. Mr. Megargee was arrested and taken before Alderman Comly, who committed him for trial. While the van containing Megargee was on its way to prison, one policeman Creamer stopped the vehicle at Frankford road and Huntingdon street, and removed the prisoner, whom he took back to Alderman Comly's office, but that functionary refused to allow the police man time to obtain bail. The officer was then compelled to escort the accused to prison. The official having taken the prisoner from the van is believed to have exceeded his duty, and the matter was laid before Mayor McMichael this morning.

—On Monday last the Germans had a pic-nic at Harrowgate. Michael Hattel and another of the participants got into a row, during which Michael drew forth a murderous weapon in the shape of a knife, and was about plunging it into the body of his opponent when Policeman Grieves stepped up and arrested him. For this murderous intent Michael was sent to prison for trial by Alderman Holme.

—William McLaughlin was yesterday taken into custody while leaving the stables of Mr. McAuley, on Griscom street, with a whip, which, it is alleged, he stole. Alderman Carpenter committed him.

—A man named Scott got into the precincts of Hirst street, yesterday, while laboring under the effects of bad whisky, and while there was relieved of $70. Robert Lee was before Alderman Carpenter, last evening, charged with having committed the theft, and was sent to prison in default of $1000 bail.

—William Brady, a youth of nine summers, yesterday succeeded in carrying off two baskets of fruit from the front of the dispensary, on Fifth street, below Library. While taking the last one he was captured and taken before Alderman Beitler, who committed him to answer.

—Mr. Epstein, of the firm of Epstein & Haines, No. 123 N. Ninth street, yesterday collared an individual who was marching off with a piece of alpaca, which he had abstracted from a pile of dry goods in front of the above establishment. He was required by Alderman Hibberd to give bail in $400.

—Charley Brown (colored), at a very early hour this morning, was overhauled with a tub of butter which he had removed from a basement on Water street. Alderman Carpenter held him in $1000 bail for his appearance at Court.

—William Davis (colored) yesterday went aboard the steamboat Twilight in search of employment. He soon after left, when two suits of clothing were missed. William was subsequently arrested, arrayed in one of the suits, at Sixth and South streets. He was sent to prison, in default of $1000 bail, by Alderman Carpenter.

—Eliza Saxon, the alleged proprietress of a den in Hope street, below Girard avenue, was yesterday bound over by Alderman Eggleton to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house.

—While engaged in throwing the furniture from his house on Barney's avenue, Twenty-third and Callowhill streets, yesterday, John Dougherty was taken in custody by Policeman Hamilton. Not satisfied with having ruined his "fixings," he assaulted the gentleman of the "locust," but, however, received the worst of it. Alderman Pancoast then committed him for trial.

IMPORTANT TO DRUGGISTS—A letter of some importance to wholesale druggists has just been received from Commissioner Rollins. The correspondence relative to the same is as follows:—

PHILADELPHIA, August 14, 1868.—E. A. Rollins, Esq. Commissioner Internal Revenue, Washington—My Dear Sir:—I am in the wholesale drug business; licensed as such, and pay all the taxes incident to the conduct of such occupation; sell very little liquor, and that only to retail druggists, but our sales of alcohol by the gallon and barrel are considerable, and I wish to know if I will be required, under the new Tax law act of 28th July last, section 59, page 26, to take out a wholesale liquor dealer's license?

Answer and oblige your friend,

WILLIAM M. WILSON.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE.—WASHINGTON, August 22, 1868.—SIR:—In reply to your letter of the 14th instant, that the law is not modified with reference to apothecaries by the Act of July 28th last. They are subject to the same taxes as heretofore, and incur no additional liability to *special tax* by reason of the sale of alcohol in any quantities; but if they sell liquor in any amount, except by dispensing upon physicians' prescriptions, the wines or spirits official in the United States and other national pharmacopeias, in quantities not exceeding one half a pint at any one time, nor exceeding in aggregate cost value the sum of three hundred dollars per annum, they become liable to the special tax of wholesale dealers in liquor, provided the sales of liquor *including all other merchandise*, exceed $25,000 per annum. Very respectfully, E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

W. M. Wilson, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.

TO THE SEA-SIDE BY MOONLIGHT.—To-morrow night a chance for a ride by moonlight to the sea, will be given to workingmen and others—an opportunity offered but once in a year. General Mundy, the courteous and polite agent of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company, will have charge of the excursion, and to better hands it could not be entrusted. The General has hosts of friends who intend that the affair shall be a success. The last boat leaves Vine street wharf at 8 o'clock, and returning, leaves Atlantic City on Monday morning at 4 o'clock.

A BIG HAUL.—Yesterday morning the H. D. Fishing Club of this city, while fishing in Amboy bay, succeeded, in five hours, in pulling up eight hundred pounds of wheat and blue fish. The party comprised H. Gatzmer, J. B. Moore, Mr. Ferris, J. Krider, Jr., and Joseph Cardezer. This was done with pole and line. Pretty good.

AN INCENDIARY.—This morning the stairway of the school house on Seventh street, below Catharine, was damaged by fire to the extent of about $200. It is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

A REPORTORIAL FARRAGO.—The city gets no respite from her nuisances. Like oil in the "widow's cruse" they are always about. One species vanishes and another appears. Just now our sidewalks swarm with beggars. We were attacked thrice in a single square last evening. One was blind, another halt, another hungry. The nickels slipped through our fingers like sand. Would they were as plenty.

—Brown—he of the West End—astonished several gentlemen in a restaurant on Chesnut street last evening, by saying that he had been to a ball every night for nearly fifteen years. He explained, however, that it was the bawl of his children. Brown has eleven of 'em, and is regularly visited by a new one at the expiration of the eighteenth month. He is going it sharp for a pension.

—The burnishing up of old Independence Hall still progresses. Much of its ancient dinginess has gone. It will soon be as bright and blooming as a country lass of sixteen. The painters are whisking their brushes over the entrance this morning to the tune of "Independence Day."

—A fellow on Third street has an idea that heaven is a place on which there is a carpet made of $1000 bonds, a firmament of gold dollars, airy houses of "Amboy" stock, and an atmosphere fluttering with untaxable five-twenties. Perhaps.

—Chilly—last night. The wind came up from the east. It wasn't as fragrant, though, as the fabled breath of the Orient; it smelt of Jersey onions. It was just about as rude, too, as a red-headed owner of a Jersey melon patch.

—We saw a fresh carcass on an open lot this morning. It was canine. A perfect wreck. The ribs protruded from the sunken sides, like the ribs of a castaway vessel. Poor fellow, his *bark* was gone.

—Reed birds are here. Gunners are already flocking to the "Neck." They go it neck deep into the mire, too. They say that their feathery game is lean—so lean that throats refuse a chirrup.

—A chap was before one of our Aldermen the other day. He said that he was in the hide and leather business—cribbing the leather at night and hiding it in the daytime. He went below.

—Germantown was alive yesterday. An interesting religious celebration came off at St. Luke's Church; so also did a monster Republican mass meeting at the Town Hall.

—Never become so absent-minded as to mistake somebody's well filled pocket for your own empty one. The law isn't charitable, you know.

—The rain tried hard to get down last evening. The clerk of the weather "had gone a fishing," however, and so it hadn't license. It held up.

—A good mine—mine own.

THE ALEXANDER CASE.—The Reading *Dispatch* thus comments on the arrest of Colonel Alexander, formerly the Assessor of the Eighth District, who was a few days ago held to answer the charge of illegally removing certain whiskies, and having received a bribe with intent to defraud the Government:—

"Alexander was arrested at 11 o'clock the night previous (Tuesday), on a warrant accusing him of conspiracy in an alleged whisky fraud; but he was taken out of the hands of the officers by a writ of habeas corpus issued in open court yesterday morning. This was no sooner done than the entire whisky ring, headed by the Congressman of this district, put their heads at work in a new plot for Alexander's rearrest, ostensibly for the purpose of preventing the hearing in the alleged conspiracy case to-day. If this was their motive, they have at least been successful for the time being, but justice is sure to triumph in the end. The arrest—or, more properly the kidnapping—caused intense excitement in all circles this morning and the great tide of popular opinion at once turned in Alexander's favor and swelled to popular indignation. Colonel Alexander's friends—and their names are legion—were aroused early this morning, and at 7:30 o'clock his attorney, Jacob Hoffman, Esq., and several of the prisoner's friends, provided with bail to the amount of $300,000, took passage in the train for Philadelphia."

HEARING BEFORE THE RECORDER.—William Y. Leader has been held to bail for a further hearing, by Recorder Given, upon the charge of larceny, as bailee, of $17 from a man named Laird. He was arrested by Detective S. D Franklin.

DIED.—A few nights since the police of the Seventeenth Ward picked up a man in an insensible condition at American and Jefferson streets, and conveyed him to the station, where he died last night. He is unknown.

RECOVERING.—Mrs. Berry, the wife of policeman Berry, of the Second District, who was so grossly assaulted by a burglar a few nights since, is recovering from her injuries.

SEYMOUR.

A Washington Editor Has an Interview with Him.

The Utica, N. Y., correspondence of the Washington *Express* of August 20 says:—

I reached this place early this morning, and put up at the Butterfield House. The Butterfield is the headquarters of Governor Seymour, who is now the object of attraction to our people, in view of the fact that he is to be the next President of the United States.

Governor Seymour on my arrival was out on the farm. While waiting I had a little time to look around. The first object that attracted my attention was the head, hoofs, and antlers of a mammoth moose over the hall door, which the Governor himself had shot some years ago. It is a magnificent specimen, and must have required the skill of an experienced marksman to bring down the noble animal.

Governor Seymour prides himself, I am told, on his proficiency as a sportsman. The next object was an old sword that had been in the family for many years, presented by a distinguished French officer, whose name I cannot now recollect, about the time of the Canadian French war. The old house itself—commodious, substantial, unostentatious—was an object of particular interest to me. I like the antique. I feel, somehow, as if the past was gazing at me and experience a veneration in its presence that age should always inspire.

The Governor soon appeared and after a cordial welcome gave me all the remaining morning hours. We talked of everything—of the present condition of the country and his anticipations and anxieties concerning its future. He repeated that he had not desired the distinction conferred upon him, and earnestly preferred, if he could have controlled events, to remain at home in the quiet enjoyment of the happiness that surrounded him. I do not feel at liberty now to mention many things that I may refer to hereafter. He spoke of President Johnson in the warmest terms of respect, and said his four years' battle for the Constitution would immortalize his administration in history. He regarded him as a strong man, possessing the ability, boldness and energy to make his enemies yet feel the weight of his influence in the councils of the nation. He referred to the high estimation in which he held Mr. Chief Justice Chase and to the proceedings in the delegation of his State on the very morning of his nomination, during which he advocated and carried the motion that the delegation should cast the vote of New York for the Chief Justice whenever it should be found that Mr. Hendricks, for whom its vote had been cast nearly all through the ballotings, could not be nominated. He spoke also of the great influence the Chief Justice might wield hereafter in placing the Government on a firmer basis. He particularly referred to General Hancock as an able and gallant officer, of enlarged views of government, as illustrated in his conduct at New Orleans, and eulogized the generous and patriotic conduct of the other gentlemen whose names were before the Convention—Pendleton, Hendricks Doolittle, Packer, English, Parker, Ewing, etc.—in the great political battle now going on.

The letters from all quarters received by him speak confidently of success, but the question is in the hands of the people, and he will be content with their decision. If called to the Presidential chair he will devote himself to the interests of the country, and his ambition will be to restore harmony and prosperity to all sections by adhering strictly to the landmarks of the Constitution. His health never was better. His enemies need not, therefore, concern themselves about his successor. At all events he will "never say die" during the next four years.

I found Mrs. Seymour to be a dignified and intelligent lady, an agreeable conversationalist, and, by her accomplishments, pre-eminently qualified to adorn high station. Senator Conkling, who is the brother-in-law of Governor Seymour, resides in Utica.

THE TRUTH.

General Meredith, the United States Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners, Disproves the Rebel Ould's late Slanders.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser Aug. 26.

We are fortunately able to interpose a prompt and absolute denial of all Mr. Ould's material statements of facts, coming from a source at once disinterested and unquestionable. Brigadier-General S. A. Meredith, whose military record during the war stands deservedly high, and who is now sojourning in our city, was for many months on duty near Richmond as United States Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners. He was in constant communication with Mr. Ould in regard to this very business. The official correspondence between them is now before us, and fully corroborates what General Meredith says. Up to the time when he was relieved by General Butler, and ordered to another field of service, General Meredith speaks of his own personal knowledge. Since that time he has had a very natural interest in the subject, and has kept himself thoroughly posted. He voluntarily furnishes us with the following statement, which, to our mind, very effectually demolishes Mr. Ould's statement, and convicts him of partisan duplicity, if not of absolute falsification:—

GENERAL MEREDITH'S STATEMENT.

Editors Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*:—My attention has been called to a sensation story published in the New York *World*, entitled "A Terrible Revelation," purporting to be a statement of Robert Ould concerning the exchange of prisoners. Were the matter not so serious, the reasons given by this noble patriot for publishing his romance might be considered the best joke of the season, to wit:—"To correct the many misrepresentations of the late Confederate authorities in relation to prisoners," and "that he feels it due to the truth of history, to bring the facts set forth to the attention of the country."

When an unrepentant traitor like Robert Ould has the unblushing impudence to attempt to impose on Northern freemen his vindication of the "truth of history," as connected with the late rebellion, or the treatment of our soldiers, intentionally starved and slaughtered in rebel pens, I also feel it incumbent on me (as he remarks) to "make a statement."

The first interruption of the cartel was caused by Jeff. Davis' message to the rebel Congress, January 12, 1863, wherein he announced his determination "to deliver all officers of the United States captured after that date, to the State authorities, to be dealt with according to the laws of those States, providing for the punishment of criminals engaged in inciting servile insurrection." That is, our officers captured in battle were to be handed over to the State authorities to be hanged.

The second difficulty occurred in relation to negro troops, and the officers commanding them, whom the Rebel authorities promised to treat in the same manner, but without taking the trouble to deliver them to the State authorities. In many instances no quarter was granted to that class of troops, or to the officers commanding them. Some were executed without trial, though that mere form would not have benedited them in the slightest degree.

When, in August, 1863, I demanded that negro troops and their officers should be treated as other prisoners of war, and exchanged, this "vindicator of the truth" peremptorily declined, with this remark:—"We (the Rebels) will die in the last ditch before giving up the right to send slaves back to slavery."

Another cause of the suspension of the cartel was its constant violation by the Rebels, in making illegal declarations of exchange, for the purpose of putting men into the field; and there is no doubt whatever that all prisoners paroled by the United States authorities were immediately returned to active duty in the Rebel army. Many officers and men captured at Vicksburg were in the battle of Chickamauga. Thus the Rebels were making use of our well-conducted prisons as recruiting depots for their army.

Another insuperable obstable to returning exchanges was in the matter of paroles. Mr. Ould had some eighteen or twenty thousand which he claimed as valid. Most, if not all, of these paroles were taken by guerillas, bushwhackers, and detached commands in the West. No possession was ever had, no delivery was ever made, and no rolls were ever furnished. On the capture of a town by a Rebel cavalry raid, the command remained long enough to take the parole of unarmed citizens there, and then decamped, leaving the paroled men behind, and forwarding the paroles to Richmond. And the Rebels had the assurance to require the United States Government to exchange prisoners legitimately captured in battle for such paroles as these.

On the 25th of November, 1863, I offered to send immediately to City Point 12,000 or more Confederate prisoners to be exchanged for Union soldiers confined in the South. This proposition was distinctly and unequivocally refused by Mr. Ould. And why? Because the damnable plans of the Rebel Government in relation to our poor captured soldiers *had not been fully carried ow*. Let Mr. Ould leave the truth of history to take care of itself, and vindicate, if he can, the intentional, premeditated, and barbarous treatment by the Rebel authorities of our soldiers in the Rebel prison pens. When in 1864 the hellish plan was almost consummated, and they held as prisoners thousands of loathsome skeletons, let him confess that *then* his emasculated Government was willing to let the United States authorities bury its dead, in exchange for a fresh and healthy army of 60,000 men, to be immediately put in the field against General Grant.

To conclude, Messrs. Editors, these and these alone were the causes which prevented the exchange of prisoners, and these causes were in operation until the close of the war. The difficulties in the way were insurmountable, and were so looked upon by the United States authorities. General Grant had no more power to overcome them than any officer who preceded him. He took the only means in his power to effect the release of our prisoners, and in 1865 succeeded in accomplishing his purpose, much to the disgust, no doubt, of such patriotic vindicators of the "truth of history" as Mr. Robert Ould. Yours, very truly,

S. A. MEREDITH,
Late Brigadier-General and United States Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners.
Buffalo, Aug. 25, 1868.

WORK.

The Value of Labor in the West.

Captain Ward, of Detroit, who was to be President Wade's Secretary of the Treasury, said in his speech at the Western Woollen Convention:—No man can realize the vast difference between idleness and industry in a whole country, unless he estimates the loss by the one or the gains by the other. There are, probably, 75,000 women, boys and girls in this State who are in no productive or educational industry, but who must necessarily live upon the industry of those who labor. Put these people at work, and suppose they earn but fifty cents each per day, their earnings will be $37,500 per day, $225,000 per week, $11,700,000 in one year, $177,000,000 in ten years. If the citizens of this State could look ahead with the positive assurance that ten years hence there would be added to their actual cash capital $117,000 out of the utterly valueless and idle elements now in it they might well feel strengthened in their financial hopes, and, with such industry throughout this whole land, gold that now rules at 145 would be at par with our greenbacks in less than eighteen months. The great misfortune of this country is the constant and increasing tendency to idleness and extravagance. Our boys complain of the hardships of the smallest amount of manual labor; they all want to be clerks or government officials, where they can get wood pay with little or nothing to do; our girls waste their time on pianos and dress; our mechanics want large pay for little work; and we see as the result high price for all the products of industry, large importations of foreign commodities to supply the deficiencies partly caused by our idleness, a steadily increasing foreign debt, and gold at a high and increasing premium. A large number of the able-bodied men of the country are seeking or holding public office as means of easy support.

THIRD EDITION

THE WEST.

The Indian War on the Plains—Murder of Settlers and Emigrants.

Destructive Fire in Boston.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Indian Depredations—Settlers and Emigrants Murdered.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—A Denver despatch says the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Indians continue their depredations, murdering unoffensive settlers in Central and Eastern Colorado. On Tuesday they attacked Keowa station on Smoky Hill route, capturing 300 horses, and carrying off one woman and a child, whose remains were found yesterday, shockingly mutilated, and brought here for burial. Another band killed three men yesterday at Latham Patto, on the stage route, and chased the Smoky Hill coach several miles, keeping up a running fire without damage.

Governor Hall organized a company of sixty volunteers, and left at 3 o'clock this morning. General Sheridan authorized him to call on the commander of Fort Reynolds for assistance. No doubt every effort will be made to overtake and punish the Indians. Great excitement exists. The Indians are stripping the country of all stock and provisions, and twelve persons are known to have been murdered in the past two days. A Cheyenne despatch says:—"Edward M. Pratt, of Peoria, Illinois, in company with B. J. Everett, herding horses two miles from the city, early this morning, was surprised by five Indians and scalped. He was brought into the hospital where he died at 10 o'clock."

The Indians succeeded in driving off thirty horses. Everett escaped. Another body of Indians are reported to have driven off a large number two miles west. General Wessels has sent cavalry in pursuit, but nothing definite is known yet. A Helena, Montana, despatch says, "On the 22d instant a party of citizens captured twenty Indians who were out stealing, near Old Mission, on the Missouri River. They were *en route* to Fort Shaw, to deliver the Indians to the military authorities.

The Republicans of the Ninth Congressional District have nominated Colonel R. Dyer, for Congress.

FROM BOSTON.

Destructive Fire—Loss $50,000.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—A fire on Beverly street this A. M. destroyed the wheelwright shop of J. T. Croft, Daniel Doherty's stable, H. C. Skaley's stable and nail factory, B. & P. Doherty's stable, G. H. Dodge's wheelwright shop. Mr. Skaley's dwelling, on Mulford street, was also damaged. The total loss is between $30,000 and $40,000, on which there is an insurance of about one half. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Democratic Nomination.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Orestes Cleveland, ex-Mayor of Jersey City, has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Fifth District of New Jersey.

Drowned.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 28.—William Keith, son of the Hon. Alfred Keith, of Sheldon, Vt., was drowned yesterday while fishing in Black creek, at Sheldon.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Arrived, steamer Eagle, from Havana.

New York Stock Quotations, 2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	124⅝	Chi. and R. I. R.	100⅞
N. Y. and E. R.	47⅜	Toledo & Wab.	52½
Phil. and Rea. R.	91¼	Mil. & St. P. com.	73½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	85	Adams Express Co	47⅝
Cle. and Pitt. R.	86⅛	Wells, Fargo & Co.	26¼
Chi. and N. W. com.	82½	U. S. Express	44
Chic and N. W. prf.	82⅝	Tennessee 6s, new	62¼
Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	107¾	Gold	141⅞

Market dull.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

—Cheers for Jeff. Davis were given at the Pendleton meeting in Bangor.

—Nelson Cullings, Esq., formerly an active member of the Democratic Executive Committee of Baltimore county, Md., has come out for Grant.

—The Rhode Island Republican State Central Committee have decided to call a mass meeting of the party, to be held at Rocky Point, September 8.

—In 1864, the Democracy at Chicago resolved that the then existing war was a failure. In 1868, at New York, they declared the present existing peace to be a failure, and seem anxious to have another fight.

—No Republican talks about or expects any other than a peaceful acquiescence in the verdict of the ballot-box, unless it is precipitated by Seymour and Blair Rebels, who threaten civil war in case they are beaten.

—Frank Blair is authoritatively announced for three speeches in Illinois, in the order following:—Chicago, Galesburg, and Mattoon. They will be made in October; the particular days are not yet determined.

—Montgomery Blair is advertised to speak at several places in Maryland. One paper gives a list of towns through which he will drive without stopping, and congratulates the people upon the opportunity they will have of obtaining a glimpse of this statesman.

—The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* says that Mr. Stephens' views on the situation and national politics are all that the most ardent lover of constitutional liberty could desire, and it is not true that he advised Democrats to blacken their souls by voting for the fourteenth amendment, or any other one of the reconstruction measures. The utmost of his advice upon that subject was for the Democrats to let the radicals adopt the measure if they saw proper.

—A Cincinnati artist went a few miles into Kentucky to make a painting. He stopped at a small hotel, where his life was endangered, simply because he was from Ohio. One man swore he would kill the d—— Dutch artist from Ohio, and if he could not find him then he would have him Ku-kluxed. An amiable old grey-haired woman informed him that she would like to scrub her floor with Yankee blood. Mr. Kemper went to Kentucky a Seymour man. He is now converted.

—At the mass meeting of the Democratic party in Portland on Saturday, at which George H. Pendleton was the bright particular star, the following was among the numerous transparencies exhibited:—"Radical Reconstruction—Ships owned in Portland in 1860, forty-one; in 1868, one." The Boston *Transcript* very pertinently refers the Democrats of Maine to Admiral Semmes, late of the Confederate navy, but now, as ever, of the Democratic party, for information regarding the fate of a portion of the forty ships which have disappeared from the Portland merchant marine.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON

Movements of Generals Meade and Rosecrans—No More Counterfeit 7·30s.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Movements of General Meade.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Major-General Meade has arrived here from Georgia, and was at the War Department for several hours to-day, in conversation with Secretary Schofield. He will leave to night, on a short visit to Pennsylvania, returning here in a few days.

Army Orders.

Major-General W. F. Berry, Colonel 2d Artillery, has been ordered to repair this city, and report in person to the Secretary of War.

Brevet Major William Russell, Jr., 4th Cavalry, is assigned to duty at headquarters, Department of Louisiana.

No More Counterfeit 7-30s.

It is stated at the Treasury Department that no counterfeit 7 30s have been presented for redemption or conversion for several months, the latest presentation of a counterfeit note, which was there detected, being in December last. No conversions have been made of any notes since August 1, excepting they were in transit on or before that date. Should there be at any time a counterfeit bond presented, it is regarded at the department as a certainty that it would readily and immediately be detected, as particular instructions have been given to the clerks who have in charge the business relating to bonds of that description to give the utmost attention and scrutiny to all notes presented for conversion or redemption.

General Rosecrans

is expected to reach Washington to-night from his visit to the White Sulphur Springs. His arrival here is looked for with considerable interest by all parties.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

A Denial by President Juarez—Arrival of Secretary Gorham.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—President Juarez writes to Consul General Day, denying that there have been any negotiations for the sale of the States of Sonora, Sinaloa, or any part thereof, to the United States as reported.

George C. Gorham arrived here last night and met with an enthusiastic reception from his friends.

The barque General Cobb went ashore on Blossom Rock while beating out of the harbor last evening.

Governor Haight has received from France the silver medal awarded to California at the Paris Exposition for a display of cereals.

Flour $5 50a5·60 for City Mills. Wheat $1·85a 1·95. Legal tenders 70a71½c.

WHISKY AGAIN.

The War in Richmond Resumed—Raid on the "Illicit"—Many Arrests—Hearings Before the Commissioner.

Just about day-break this morning Revenue Detective James J. Brooks, accompanied by a squad of the Eighteenth District Police, visited the old Port Richmond illicit distillery region. He took the whisky-ites completely by surprise, and most of them were arrested before they understood their danger. As the party was not provided with wagons, they could not remove any of the captured stills, and had to content themselves with tapping over the barrels of spirits they found. But little excitement was raised in the neighborhood. The officers did their work quietly and did it well. The prisoners were brought down town, and this morning had a hearing before United States Commissioner Patton. The first one arraigned was a man named Edward Barron. Hearing waived, and defendant held in $2000 bail for his appearance.

Next came Patrick Kelly.

James J. Brooks, being sworn, testified—I hold the office of a detective and surveyor of distilleries; I visited a distillery this morning about 3 o'clock, situated on Fisher street, above Huntingdon; I saw it in full operation; I went to the rear of the distillery, and while trying to effect an entrance, Patrick Kelly, who was in front of the distillery, endeavored to escape, but was captured by the officers; I found whisky running from the still; I can not tell the exact size of the still; think they could make two or three barrels per day.

Oonolah Lesser sworn—This morning I was with Mr. Brooks; I saw this man Kelly coming out of the distillery; I saw him arrested.

Officer Thomas Hussey sworn—I was along with Mr. Brooks and Lesser; saw Kelly coming out of the distillery. He is in $2000 bail.

Next came O'Rourke.

Mr. Brooks sworn—I saw the defendant O'Rourke this morning about 3 o'clock; I entered the premises fronting Salmon street; the noise disturbed the occupants of the distillery and they ran out; I chased them and captured O'Rourke; the distillery was in full operation.

Officer Ephraim Cramer sworn—I was with Brooks and assisted in the capture of O'Rourke; the still was running.

William H. Herr sworn—I was with Mr. Brooks this morning when he went into the yard of the distillery; I saw two men run out; saw O'Rourke distinctly; when I got up he was captured.

Sergeant John Hause corroborated the foregoing.

Held in $2000 bail.

Next came Con. Or.

Mr. Brooks sworn—After 3 o'clock, this morning, I visited a distillery on Richmond street, below William; a large one; a police officer accompanied me; we passed through a yard and found the distillery in full operation; no one was there; we sat down and waited; a man named Connorson came in, and we arrested him; there was whisky running from the still; he was dressed as a workman; it was between 3 and 4 o'clock; he appeared to have been at work in the still.

Officer John T. Thompson sworn—I visited the distillery back of Richmond street, below William, this morning, and arrested the man Connorson.

Officer Ephraim Cramer sworn—I was with the other officers at the distillery this morning and Sam Connor; have seen him working there frequently.

Officer Henry H. Care corroborated the above

Held in $2000 bail.

Next came Coll. (Barron had already waived a hearing.)

Mr. Brooks sworn—I visited a distillery on Salmon street, below Maple, this morning; it has a kind of double distillery; there were two stills, but the partition between them was partially broken down; two or three officers accompanied me; I found two men named Coll and Barron, both there; we arrested them; the still was in operation, though no whisky was running.

Police officer Thomas Dean sworn—I was with Mr. Brooks at the distillery this morning; I arrested Coll and Barron there.

William H. Herr corroborated the above, and said, in addition that Coll appeared to have been working; he was barefooted.

Police Officer William B. Lenz corroborated the above, as did also Officer John Hause.

Held in $2000 bail.

Next came Brown.

Police Officer Graney sworn:—I saw this man Brown at Richmond at the lots on Front street, below Melville; he was in a distillery there; it was in operation; Officers Care and Herr were with me.

William H. Herr sworn:—I visited the still this morning about 4 o'clock; it was morning; saw Brown there in his shirt sleeves; mash was set; fire was under the still.

Officer Care corroborated the above.

Mr. Brooks sworn:—I visited a distillery this morning on Clifton street, above Geisler; I climbed over two fences and saw two distilleries in operation; went into the distillery nearest Canfield street and there found this man Gallagher; I arrested him; he was dressed in working clothes.

Officer Cramer corroborated the above.

Held in $2000 bail.

Next came McCafferty.

Mr. Brooks sworn.—Visited a distillery this morning in Clifton street, near Clearfield; Sergeant Hause was with me, and arrested this man, McCafferty; I found and destroyed nearly two barrels of spirits; considerable mash was set; I had no force to hold possession, and was forced to destroy the stuff found.

Sergeant Hause testified that he arrested the defendant while running away from the distillery; he was dressed in working clothes, and had his hands soiled with molasses.

Held in $2000 bail.

Next came John Boyce and Matthew McNamara.

Mr. Brooks sworn—I was on the outside of the distillery on Clifton street just above Geisler; I heard considerable talking, and on going to the rear three men came out in front and ran into the hands of the officers, who arrested them; the distillery is a frame building on the rear of a lot; I found mash set, and a heavy fire under the still.

Officer Robert Conway corroborated the above.

William H. Herr sworn—I visited the still this morning, and looked through a crack in the door; McNamara in the place with another man; they came towards the gate and opened it; I arrested one; they were bareheaded and dressed in working clothes; we found and emptied a barrel of whisky.

Police Officer Thomas Dean testified that he arrested a boy coming out of the distillery on Salmon street. Held in $2000 bail each.

Next came Frank Tomlin

Mr. Brooks sworn—While the officers were arresting McNamara and Boyer this morning, I saw this boy leave the distillery; I captured him; he protested his innocence, and said that he only slept in the place.

Officer Dean, who assisted in making the arrest, corroborated the above.

Held in $1000 bail.

CENTRAL STATION HEARINGS.—William Thomas (colored) was committed by Alderman Beitler, at the 2 o'clock hearings to-day, to answer the charge of stealing five pounds of nutmegs, valued at $8·75, from the spice mills of C. J. Fell & Co., No. 128 South Front street, where he was employed. He is also suspected of having stolen a coat belonging to a fellow-workman.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

The New York *Herald* this morning says:—

"Money is in superabundant supply at four per cent., with exceptional transactions on government securities at 3 per cent. The banks report that they have a large unemployed surplus and that the demand for both loans and discounts is on a very moderate scale. The amount of commercial paper offering is light, and the best grade is quoted at 6@7 per cent. The applications for discounts from the West have almost ceased, and the remittances to that section have suddenly been suspended, the banks at Chicago, Cincinnati, and other local centres having oversupplied themselves with currency. There is reason to believe that the efflux of currency from this city during the two weeks preceding the present has stimulated by artificial means, the movement being both earlier and on a larger scale than usual. The design may have been to advance the rate of interest here and at the same time to depress Government securities for speculative purposes. All apprehensions of monetary stringency this year appear to be unfounded, according to the facts we have to guide us in framing an estimate of the future course of the money market. Contraction has now been so long suspended that the business of the country has become adjusted to the volume of the currency, and trade is more than usually on a legitimate as distinguished from a speculative basis. The power of the Treasury to lock up greenbacks at this centre no longer exists, except to a very limited extent, and the flowing millions of new three per cent. certificates to be issued in payment of the principal and interest of the remainder of the compound interest notes outstanding effectually guards against any disturbance arising from the maturity of these notes, as the certificates exceed the latter in amount, and can be held as a part of their legal tender and reserve by the banks. So far, too, as the national finances are concerned, there is no cause for alarm. The controversy about the kind of currency in which the Five-twenty bonds are payable is indulged in only for political effect, and those who suppose that Congress will settle the question one way or the other before long are mistaken. There will be in all probability no legislation on the subject, and the ultimate resumption of specie payments ten or twelve years hence will solve the question in favor of redemption in gold. But meanwhile we must expect to hear a great deal of political claptrap concerning this and kindred matters."

The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money is abundant at 3@4 per cent. on call with occasional loans of small amounts at 5 per cent. The liquidations of currency this week have brought a number of banks into the street as lenders, and Government brokers were ordered large blocks of money at 3 per cent. which they were unable to use.

"Sterling exchange was dull and drooping at quotations:—London, 60 days, 109¾@109¾; London, sight, 110¾@110¾. London, prime commercial, 108¼@108¾; Paris, long, 5·18¾@5·17½; Paris, short, 5·16¼@5·15; Antwerp, 5 20@5·18¾; Swiss, 5 20@5·18¾; Hamburg, 35¾@35¾; Amsterdam, 40¾@40⅝; Frankfort 40¾@40⅝ Bremen, 79¼@79⅜; Berlin, 71¾@71¾."

The San Francisco *Commercial List* of August 18 says:—

"The demand for money has been very active during the past ten days, consequent upon the rise in the price of gold in New York to 149¾ on the 7th. This rise naturally induced a very strong demand for telegraphic transfers, which were freely supplied by the institutions up to a certain point at the regular rate, 1 per cent. There was also a demand for money with which to purchase transfers. There was no attempt, however, to advance either the rate of money or exchange to meet the exigency. It has been the case that, in consequence of the low rates for transportation, there has been an accumulation of funds in New York in advance of the current wants here. The rise of nearly ten per cent. in gold produced a simultaneous demand for gold credits there, which soon exhausted the supply, and transfers ceased measurably. There were those willing to pay more for the transfers rather than miss the opportunity but we believe the leading bankers as a rule, followed the judicious plan of supplying at the regular rates as far as credits held out, and we should not be surprised if, in some cases, gold had been sought to cover transfers with which some customers had been accommodated. The rate for money remains 1@1½, with a downward tendency. There is some increased action in the real estate movement, and mortgages rather increase in volume. The rates for exchange are:—Coin Drafts, ½@¾ per cent.; Currency co,